

THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE;

AND

Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

This Journal is supplied Weekly, or Monthly, by the principal Booksellers and Newsmen, throughout the Kingdom; but to those who may require its immediate transmission by post, we recommend the LITERARY GAZETTE printed on stamped paper, price One Shilling.

No. 971.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1835.

PRICE 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Indian Sketches; taken during an Expedition to the Pawnee and other Tribes of American Indians. By J. T. Irving, Jun. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1835. Murray.

Two very lively and amusing volumes, full of anecdotes, and written with that eye to the picturesque which catches the passing incident, and places it in its best light: so the following selections will prove:—

Indian Revenge.—"It was some years before the Iotan had reached the rank of a chief that he was despoiled of his nose in the following manner:—Several Otoo Indians, by dint of paying fifty times their value, had become possessed of a number of kegs of whiskey. As this was rather a rarity, a council was called, and a general carousal of the male portion of the village resolved upon. The females were excluded; it being deemed necessary that they should remain sober, to exercise a conjugal care over their husbands, when so inebriated as to be unable to take care of themselves. In the mean time, a person was appointed as guard, whose business it was to keep watch over the liquor, and drive off all interlopers, who might be inclined to test its quality before the time appointed. After three long, and to them lingering days, the time came round; and at the appointed hour not a soul was behindhand. The signal was given, and the revel commenced. As the liquor began to work upon the passions of the revellers, they grew furious. They howled, yelled, and fought. The females fled from the building. All weapons had been removed beforehand; for they knew their own ungovernable nature, when under the influence of liquor, and therefore had taken precautions to prevent the occurrence of mischief. But when the whiskey commenced its work, the savage was changed to a demon, and the lodge resounded with their screams and howling; there was a hell within its bosom. The giant warrior fixed his gripe upon the trembling frame of the aged; brother smote brother; friends fought with bitter fury; and the weak and decrepit were trampled under foot. It was in this stage of the riot that the Iotan and his brother had a furious scuffle. They grappled and rolled upon the ground. In the frenzy of strife and intoxication, his brother bit off the end of his nose, and instantly extricating himself, rushed out of the lodge. The Iotan was perfectly sobered; he paused for a moment, looking intently in the fire, without uttering a word; then drawing his blanket over his head, walked out of the building and hid himself in his own lodge. On the following morning he sought his brother, and told him that he had disfigured him for life: 'To-night,' said he, 'I will go to my lodge and sleep; if I can forgive you when the sun rises, you are safe; if not, you die.' He kept his word; he slept upon his purpose; but sleep brought not mercy. He sent word to his brother that he had resolved upon his death, that there was no further hope for him; at the same time he besought him to

make no resistance, but to meet his fate as a warrior should. His brother received the message, and fled from the village. An Indian is untiring in his pursuit of revenge, and though years may elapse, yet he will obtain it in the end. From the time that it became the fixed purpose of the Iotan to slay his brother, his assiduity never slept; he hunted him for months. He pursued his trail over the prairies; he followed his track from one thicket to another; he traced him through the friendly villages, but without success; for although he was untiring, his brother was watchful, and kept out of his way. The old warrior then changed his plan of action. He laid in wait for him in the forest, crouching like a tiger, in the paths which he thought he might frequent in hunting, but he was for a long time unsuccessful. At length, one day, while seated on a dead tree, he heard the crackling noise of a twig breaking beneath a cautious footstep. He instantly crouched behind the log and watched the opposite thicket. Presently an Indian emerged from it, and gazed cautiously around. The Iotan recognised his brother instantly. His careworn face and emaciated form evinced the anxiety and privations that he had suffered. But this was nothing to the Iotan; as yet his revenge was unsated, and the miserable appearance of his brother touched no chord of his heart. He waited until he was within a few feet of him; then sprang from his lurking-place and met him face to face. His brother was unarmed; but met his fiery look with calmness and without flinching. 'Ha! ha! brother,' cried the Iotan, cocking his rifle, 'I have followed you long, in vain,—now I have you—you must die.' The other made no reply; but throwing off his blanket, stepped before him, and presented his breast. The Iotan raised his rifle and shot him through the heart. His revenge was gratified; but from that hour a change came over him. He became gloomy and morose; shunned the society of his fellow-men, and roamed the woods, where he was nearly driven to suicide by the workings of his feelings, and the phantasies of his brain. It was not until many years had elapsed, that he recovered from the deep anguish caused by this unnatural act of vengeance."

Extraordinary Penance.—"One squaw attracted our attention, from her gigantic height; most of the Indian females being under, rather than above, the middle size. As we approached her, there was a masculine coarseness in the features of her face which rendered her hideously ugly, and formed a contrast highly in favour of the group around her. We afterwards learned that this strange being, though now clad in the garb of a female, and performing the most menial of their offices, was in reality a man, and had once ranked among the proudest and highest braves of the Otoo nation. His name had once stood foremost in war and in council. He had led on many an expedition against their noble but bitter foes the Osages. In the midst of his bright career he stopped short; a change came over him, and he com-

menced his present life of degradation and drudgery. The cause of the change was this. He had been for several weeks absent upon a war expedition against his usual enemies, the Osages. At a little before sunset, on a fine afternoon, a band of Indians were seen coming over the hills, towards the Otoo village. It was a troop of wayworn warriors. They counted less than when they started; but their tale of scalps, and their fierce brows when they spoke of the death of their comrades, told that those comrades had not been unavenged. In front of them strode the stately form of the brave. He was wearied with fatigue and fasting; and without staying to receive the greetings of his fellow-townsmen, he hastened to his lodge, and threw himself upon one of the bearskins which form an Indian bed; and there he remained for the night. In the morning he arose from his couch; but he was an altered man. A change, fearful and thrilling, had come over him. His eye was quenched; his proud step wavered; and his haughty frame seemed almost sinking beneath the pressure of some heavy calamity. He collected his family around him. He told them that the Great Spirit had visited him in a dream, and had told him that he had now reached the zenith of his reputation; that no voice had more weight at the council fire; that no arm was heavier in battle. The divine visitant concluded by commanding that he should thenceforth relinquish all claim to the rank of a warrior, and assume the dress and avocations of a female. The group around him heard him in sorrow; for they prided themselves upon his high and warlike name, and looked up to him as the defender of their hearths. But none attempted to dissuade him from his determination, for they listened to the communications of the deity with a veneration equal to his own. After speaking with his own family, he made known his intention to the nation. They heard him gravely, and sadly; but they, too, assented to the correctness of his resolution. He then returned to his lodge, and took down his bow from the place which it had occupied, and, snapping it in two, threw the fragments into the fire, and buried the tomahawk and rifle which had often served him in battle. Having finished this, he washed the war paint from his face, and drew the proud eagle's plume from the scalp-lock. From that hour he ceased to be numbered among the warriors of the nation. He spoke not of battle; he took no part in the councils of the tribe; and no longer raised his voice in the wild war-whoop. He had relinquished every thing which he had formerly gloried in, for the lowly and servile duties of a female. He knew that his allotted course was marked out for him; that his future life was destined to be one of toil and degradation; but he had fixed his resolution, and he pursued his course with unwavering firmness. Years had elapsed since he first commenced this life of penance. His face was seamed with wrinkles; his frame was yielding to decrepitude; and his ever-scowling eye now plainly shewed that the finer

feelings of his nature had been choked by the bitter passions of his heart."

Indian Horse broken in.—"A young Indian first came forward, and led up a bright, jet-black mare; after him followed another, holding in his hand a long buffalo tug, or halter, which restrained the wild motions of a two years' old colt. His colour was snowy-white, here and there broken with spots of brown. He had been caught wild from the prairies but a few weeks before. He was a slave; but he had never been mounted—his back had never bent to a burden. They led him up in his own native wildness—his tail stood out—his ears were pricked up—his eyes starting—his nostrils expanded—and every hair of his long mane seemed almost erect with an undefinable feeling of terror. At one moment he dashed swiftly around at the full stretch of the long tug which secured him—then pausing, and shaking his long mane over his head, he fixed the gaze of his almost bursting eyes upon his captor. Then raising his head, and casting a long, lingering, and almost despairing gaze upon the hills of the prairie, which till then had been his home, he made a desperate leap forward, dragging to the ground the Indian who held the end of his halter. Others, however, rushed to his assistance, and held him in. The crowd then attempted to close round him, but he reared upon his hind legs, and kept them at bay with rapid and powerful blows of his fore feet. At length a young Indian, who was standing near, threw off his robe and crept cautiously towards the animal from behind. With a sudden leap he bounded upon his back, and seized the tug, which was secured in his mouth. Before this, the efforts of the animal had been violent; but when he felt the burden upon his back—when he felt the curbing hand of his rider—he sent up a shrill and almost frantic scream—he bounded in the air like a wild cat—he reared, he plunged; but in vain. His rider was a master hand, and retained his seat as unmoved as if he had constituted part of the animal itself. He curbed him in—he lashed him with his heavy whip, until he crouched like a dog upon the prairie. His spirit was crushed; and the last spark of freedom was extinguished. Shortly after, one of the hunters came up and tied a pack upon his back. He made no resistance, and they led him off with the rest, to finish his days in drudgery and toil."

It is a necessary compliment to eat at all the feasts the Indians offer; and this leads to the following treat:—

"We had scarcely reached the lodge of the chief, and were congratulating ourselves that the eating part of the business was terminated, when the heavy bear-skin which hung over the mouth was flapped back, and a boy came across to the place where the interpreter was sitting. This immediately caused us to suspect that another feast was on foot, and we were making for the door, when we were arrested by the interpreter, who was too much of an Indian not to relish these eating parties. He shouted out, that three of us had been invited to attend at the lodge of one of the older warriors, who had prepared something which he thought would be more acceptable than buffalo flesh and corn. Although but little inclined to attempt any thing in the way of eating, still we determined to accompany him, for we were curious to see what new article of food could be raked up in the village, where every soul seemed to live on buffalo flesh and corn. Following our guide, therefore, after a dark walk, we reached the place of invitation. The interior of the lodge was illuminated by the light

of a bright fire burning cheerily in the centre. In front of it was seated the warrior who had invited us. He was an old man with a bottle nose, and a most ponderous corporation; and when seated behind it with his feet doubled under him after the Turkish fashion, he looked like a large sphere. Upon our entrance, after sundry puffs and heaves, he rose to his feet, and welcomed us, pointing out seats, upon several mats which had been placed for us, at his side. He then told his squaw, whose leanness was in proportion to his rotundity, to place before us the article to be disposed of. We watched her narrowly as she moved to a large kettle hanging over the fire. There was something in it of a reddish yellow colour. What could it be? We had never fallen upon any article of that description before. The squaw seized upon a long sharp-pointed stick, and commenced spearing into the pot; but at every attempt the active occupant contrived to dodge from her weapon, in spite of her efforts. However, it is an old adage, that 'perseverance conquers all difficulties,' and at length she struck the object of her search, and drew out, impaled upon the point of her weapon, a large boiled pumpkin. This she immediately commenced dividing in strips. While the ceremony of spearing had been going on, we watched, with some curiosity, to see what all this trouble was to produce; but when the pumpkin made its appearance, the expression of countenances was most ruefully changed. I looked round towards my companions. Their eyes were fixed with silent agony upon the preparing feast. There was no retreat—it must be eaten; and we were the persons who were doomed to do it. I had hoped to derive a little comfort from them. I had hoped, too, that they might relish a sodden and water-soaked pumpkin; and that, under cover of their appetites, I might escape unobserved. The expression, however, of their faces forbade the idea, and I determined to perform my share of the mastication, in a manner creditable to a civilised man. We fell to desperately, therefore, under the vigilant eye of our fat host, who was continually plying us with fresh pieces, according to the laws of Indian hospitality, and to refuse which would be regarded as a slight. How we managed to get through that vegetable feast I can hardly say; it was one of the severest trials of the whole of our campaign; yet we did get through with it, and emerged from the lodge in safety."

A Novel Costume.—"I had not been long seated before our fire, when the Wild Horse, dressed in a pair of white corduroy pantaloons, with the rest of his body naked, came stalking up to shake hands with me. His object evidently was to display this new article of dress, which had been presented to him by the doctor. Although highly delighted, he walked in them as if in fetters; for though the doctor had a rotundity of abdomen, which completely out-measured that of the Indian, yet the other far exceeded him in the size and length of his lower extremities; and the garment set so tight to his legs, that at a little distance he had the appearance of having been white-washed. He kept about us during the whole evening. I imagine, however, that in this short space of time he grew completely tired of his new garb, for the next morning I saw his son scampering through the bushes dressed in the same pair of breeches—though they were as much too large for him, as they were too small for his father. He, too, soon wearied of them; and after having once or twice tripped up his own heels in wearing them, he abandoned them to the wife

of the Wild Horse, who, I believe, from that period 'wore the breeches.'"

We must contrast this with the previous description of the man:—

"The Wild Horse (I do not recollect this Indian name), the principal warrior of the nation, stood up and harangued the assembled multitude. He launched out in a long panegyric upon the whites, which was delivered with a warmth of expression, no doubt greatly increased by the sight of the waggons laden with presents. This warrior was one of the most singular, as well as ferocious, of the tribe; and many were the tales of his war expeditions, afterwards related to us by the trappers, as we lay stretched around our night-fires. His height could have been but little short of seven feet, and every limb was in proportion. Unlike the rest of his tribe, his hair remained unshaven, and hung in long tangled locks, which reached nearly to his waist, and were profusely smeared with red ochre. His low retreating forehead was almost buried in wrinkles; and his eyes, deep set in his head, glowed like living coals. His nose was large and prominent; and the size of an enormous mouth was not at all diminished by two streaks of vermilion, which he had drawn from each corner to his ears. He wore neither covering nor ornament, unless the profusion of black clay and red ochre, which covered his body, deserved that name. He stood out, in his naked proportions, a giant among those who surrounded him; and the wild energy of his gesticulations, as he delivered his harangue, shewed the prodigious strength hidden in his form, and which only required an occasion to bring it into action. From his youth upward he had been the leading warrior in the nation; and his deeds had spread a terror of his name through all the hostile tribes. Though no chief, his influence in the village was equal to theirs, rendering him as much an object of jealousy to them, as of dread to their enemies."

We conclude with an Indian departure:—

"In the meantime a change took place in the village. Every family was busily engaged in making ready for its departure, to the distant haunts of the buffalo. Large droves of horses poured in from every direction. The town rang with noises of all descriptions. Squaws were scolding; children were squalling; papposes, too young to shift for themselves, like so many little mummies, were suspended in baskets round the inside of the lodges, where they would be out of harm's way, while their mothers were engaged in packing up. The dogs had probably learned, from disagreeable experience, that this was one of the ill-humoured seasons of the tribe. Many of them had withdrawn to a short distance in the prairie, where they sat, demurely waiting till the bustle should be finished, and good-humour restored to the town. The warriors laid aside their usual indolence, and assisted their wives in loading the horses. The only idlers in the town were children and old men. The first stood in droves, looking on, equally aware with the dogs, of the souring effect of all this bustle upon the tempers of the grown-up portion of the community; and equally cautious in avoiding all contact with them. The last strolled up and down, kicking every stray cur they chanced to meet, and bellowing out advice to all who chose to listen. Here and there, a long train, who had finished their labours, were slowly wending their way, over the western hills, towards the wished-for hunting grounds. A long suite of dogs lounged after them, and disappeared, with them, behind the

distant ridges. As one family after another dropped off, the town began to wear a lonely air. Wild and uncouth as were its inhabitants, they had formed a companionship with them. When, however, we entered their lodges, found the fires extinguished, the buildings stripped, and silence and solitude reigning where we had been greeted with kind looks and smiling faces, we experienced a dreary feeling, which increased our desire to be once more on the wing towards our still distant goal."

The name of Irving has its own peculiar charm. Our present young traveller begins well, and will, we trust, keep up its honours. We cordially recommend these volumes to the public.

Gleanings in Natural History. Third and Last Series. To which are added Notices of some of the Royal Parks and Residences. By Edward Jesse, Esq. 12mo. pp. 310. London, 1835. Murray.

THIS volume has only one fault—it is announced as the last of the series. Mr. Jesse apologises for its appearance: he need scarcely apologise for having produced three most delightful volumes. We can only select a few of the thousand interesting anecdotes scattered through these pages; but how various and how attractive they are!

Sagacity of a Bird.—"A fauvette (Sylvia hortensis?) had twice built her nest in some ivy against a garden wall, and twice her labour had been fruitless, the nest having been blown down by some high winds. The third time she prevented the recurrence of a similar accident by attaching a piece of worsted to a branch of the ivy, weaving it around the outer side of the nest, and carefully fastening the other end of the worsted thread to another conveniently situated branch."

Singular quick perception in a Dog.—"During the late war, when the Leander frigate was stationed off Halifax, in Nova Scotia, there was an old Newfoundland dog on board. He had been attached to the ship many years, and several instances were recorded of his extraordinary sagacity and sense. The sailors one and all declared that he understood what was said, and the following circumstance would appear to prove it. He was a great favourite with the crew, and of course had been kindly treated. He was lying on the deck one day when the captain in passing by said, 'I shall be sorry to do it, but I must have Neptune shot, as he is getting old and infirm.' Whether there was any thing in the tone of voice which frightened the dog, I leave my reader to judge, but he immediately afterwards jumped overboard and swam to a ship which was near the Leander. He was taken on board, and remained in it till he died. Nothing could ever induce him to return to the Leander. If the dog happened to be on shore, and any of her boats or crew came near the place where he was, he immediately made off, and nothing could make him approach his old acquaintances. The lady who told me the anecdote was at Halifax at the time, where the circumstance I have been relating was the subject of much conversation. She herself heard it from the captains of both the ships."

Battle of the Bees.—"In a cottager's garden at Haydon Bridge, a village on the South Tyne, in Northumberland, was a hive of bees, rather few in number. For several weeks before the swarming season, stranger bees were observed to come and engage in fierce contests with the inhabitants of this hive, always leaving some dead upon the ground; and thus day by day

their weakness became more apparent. About a mile distant from the cottage, on the other side of the river, a swarm of bees left a hive, took a direct course down the hill and across the river, and engaged in a final battle with the weaker colony: they soon conquered, and took possession of the hive."

Anecdote of a Turtle, as told by an officer of rank.—"He informed me that a ship, which touched at the Island of Ascension on her way to England, took in several large turtles, and amongst others, one which, from some accident, had only three fins. It was in consequence called, and known on board the ship, by the name of 'the Lord Nelson.' It was marked in the usual way by having certain initials and numbers burnt upon its under shell with a hot iron, and which marks are known never to be obliterated. Owing to various causes, the ship was a long time on her passage homewards, a circumstance which occasioned many of the turtle to die, and most of the rest were very sickly. This was the case with 'the Lord Nelson,' and it was so nearly dead when the ship arrived in the channel, that the sailors, with whom it was a favourite, threw it overboard, in order, as they said, to give it a chance. Its native element, however, appears to have revived it, for two years afterwards the very same turtle was again taken at its old haunt on the Island of Ascension. The proofs brought forward of the accuracy of the statement place its authenticity beyond a doubt, and it affords a most extraordinary instance of the wonderful instinct possessed by animals. When we consider the vast tract of waters this turtle had to pass through, and that the Island of Ascension is only a little speck in the mighty ocean, it is impossible not to reflect with wonder upon that unexplained instinct which enabled so unwieldy, and apparently so stupid an animal, to find its way back to its former haunts."

Snakes.—"The following property in the snake is not, I believe, generally known. A respectable land-surveyor informed me that while he was making a survey of some property, he was attended by a man who had the character among his neighbours of being a shrewd fellow, but what more particularly entitled him to distinction, was his extraordinary partiality for the common snake. On being questioned on the subject, he proposed to take the first opportunity which offered of shewing a peculiar property in the reptile. It was on a sunny spring morning, whilst running a line through a copse, that the man in question was observed suddenly to drop the chain handle and jump upon a bank. The next moment he came forward, with two full-sized snakes writhing about his hands and wrists. After viewing them some time, while the man admired them with the most lively feelings of satisfaction, he observed, 'I know them, sir,' (meaning their habits and disposition), 'quite as well as they do themselves.' He then proposed to shew a trait in their character, which would bear out that description of them in Scripture,—viz., that they possessed superior cunning. On adjourning to a neighbouring road, the man placed one of the snakes on the hard ground. He then took a very thin twig, and tapped the reptile very gently on the head. It immediately darted towards him, when he presented his hand to its open mouth, and continued to play with it, now and then gently tapping it on the head with the twig. He then said that it would presently dissemble and counterfeit death. This curious effect soon afterwards took place, and the snake to all appearance lay dead. Those who were standing by thought

that this was actually the case, but the snake-fancier insisted that it only feigned sleep, and stated, that while those present continued to look at it, so long it would remain motionless. On removing to a distance of between twenty and thirty yards, the snake was observed to glide speedily into the nearest hedge. This man confirmed the fact that snakes will emit a stench, *se defendendo*. They appear to have the power of doing this as often as they are subjected to annoyance. On one occasion, and upon one only, the same person saw a snake in the act of casting its skin. He said, to use his own words, that 'it reminded him of a labouring man drawing his round or smock-frock over his head.' He further added, that the head of the reptile was about midway in the old skin, and it extricated itself from the worn-out garment by passing the body through what he called the vent-hole of the old skin. The snake appeared in a very languid and exhausted state, and the new skin was in colour and appearance perfect."

A Sea-Gull asked to Breakfast.—"It is remarkable how readily birds, even those which seldom frequent the haunts of man, may be brought to place some degree of confidence in him. The family of H. Peter, Esq. of Harlyn, on the north coast of Cornwall, one morning at breakfast-time, threw a piece of bread out of the window to a stray sea-gull, which happened to have made its appearance at the moment; the bird ate the bread and flew away. The next day, at the same hour, he appeared again, was again fed and departed. From this time, for a period of eighteen years, the gull never failed to shew himself at the window every morning at the same hour, and to stalk up and down till he had received his meal (a basin of bread and milk), when he instantly took his leave till the next morning. The only time he omitted to do this was during the period of the pilchards being on the coast, which lasted about six weeks in each year, and at this time he omitted his morning visit. At length he brought one of his own species with him to partake of his meal, and they continued to come together daily for about a fortnight, when they suddenly disappeared, and were never seen afterwards."

Strong feeling in a Cat.—"A favourite cat, much petted by her mistress, was one day struck by a servant. She resented the injury so much, that she refused to eat any thing given to her by him. Day after day he handed her dinner to her, but she sat in sulky indignation, though she eagerly ate the food as soon as it was offered to her by any other individual. Her resentment continued undiminished for upwards of six weeks. The same cat having been offended by the housemaid, watched three days until she found a favourable opportunity for retaliation. The housemaid was on her knees washing the passage, when the cat flew at her, and left indubitable marks on her arms, that no one could ill use her with impunity. It is, however, but fair to record her good qualities as well as her bad ones. If her resentment was strong, her attachment was equally so, and she took a singular mode of shewing it. All the tit-bits she could steal from the pantry, and all the dainty mice she could catch, she invariably brought and laid at her mistress's feet. She has been known to bring a mouse to her door in the middle of the night, and mew till it was opened, when she would present it to her mistress. After doing this she was quiet and contented."

The wretched state of the poor is much and justly dwelt upon in the present day; still it is

a relief to look on the other side of the picture.

"I have already mentioned my opinion of the good which may be done by giving a labourer a small allotment of land. This applies more particularly to those who are not capable of great exertion in either task or day-work: a garden is then a great resource. But an able-bodied labourer, who is sober and prudent, and determined to do his utmost to maintain himself and family, will find nothing equal to his own good right arm, and willing heart. Such a man can always command employment, and will always do well. I am able to give an instance of this. A man, with whom I am well acquainted, married and had a large family, consisting of four sons and three daughters. His wages, as a day-labourer in a garden, were fifteen shillings a-week, and he occasionally got a trifle in addition by brewing for two or three families. His wife now and then earned something by washing. With these means, and by their prudence, industry, and good management, they not only contrived to feed and clothe their children, but each of them was taught to read and write. The good example of the parents influenced the conduct of their offspring. They all went into service, and all of them are now settled in the world and doing well. It is one of the little pleasurable circumstances of my life that I have been able to procure a situation for the old man, which has made him happy and comfortable. I often visit him at the little hut in which he sits in the day-time, ready to open and shut a gate, and generally find him employed in rendering. It is a pleasure to see his open, cheerful, and grateful countenance. It was only the other day he told me, when I was talking to him about the good conduct of one of his sons—'to be sure,' said the old man, 'It was sometimes hard work to bring them all up; but,' he added with an honest smile, 'I have now saved up enough to leave them all a trifle.'"

Common Plants.—"I like to hear the names given by country people to animals and plants. The ground-ivy plant is sometimes called 'Robin-run-in the hedge,' and 'Gill-creep-by-ground,' and the meadow-saffron, 'Naked ladies.' Walden, in Essex, got the name of Saffron attached to it from the great quantity of saffron or autumnal crocus grown there. We have also Saffron-hill, probably for the same reason. The wood of our brown trefoil, (*Medicago arborea*) is hard like ebony. The Turks make the handles of their sabres with it. It is supposed to be the *Cytisus* of Virgil."

Toads.—"Mr. Knight, the intelligent nurseryman in the King's Road, Chelsea, who has done so much in introducing new and beautiful plants into this country, keeps a large number of toads in his stoves, as he finds them beneficial in destroying wood-lice, which injures his plants. The heat in some of the stoves, on the 1st of August, was 130 (showing how capable toads are of enduring great heat, as well as extreme cold), and yet the toads did not appear at all affected by it. If an insect was put five or six inches from one of them, it seized it with so much rapidity that it was difficult to perceive how it disappeared. On one occasion a large toad ate four good-sized beetles, one after the other: they were taken up in its fore-feet, and, when he got them endwise to his mouth, they were swallowed in succession. Toads are harmless animals, and of infinite use in a garden, consuming great numbers of slugs and destructive insects."

Oliver Cromwell's Room at Hampton Court.—"I have somewhere met with a curious

anecdote connected with the residence of Charles the First and Oliver Cromwell at Hampton Court, and having reference to these apartments, which I must give from memory. It is said that the king was one day standing at one of the windows of the palace, surrounded by his children, when a gipsy or beggar woman came up to it, and asked for charity. Her appearance excited ridicule, and, probably, threats; which so enraged the gipsy, that she took out of her basket a looking-glass, and presented it to the king: he there saw his own head decollated. Probably with a natural wish to conciliate so prophetic a beggar, or for some other reason, money was given to her. She then observed, that the death of a dog in the room the king was then in, would precede the restoration of the kingdom to his family, which the king was then about to lose. It is supposed that Oliver Cromwell, for the sake of security, afterwards slept in the room referred to. He was constantly attended by a faithful dog, who guarded his bed-room door. On awaking one morning he found the dog dead; on which he exclaimed, in allusion to the gipsy's prophecy, which he had previously heard, 'the kingdom is departed from me.' Cromwell died soon after, and the subsequent events are sufficiently known."

We conclude with a touching little poem, alluding to Sir Walter Scott's love of animals:

"Written after visiting Melrose Abbey, in company of Sir Walter Scott, August 1829.

I lived an hour in fair Melrose:
It was not when 'the pale moonlight'
Its magnifying charm bestows;
Yet deem I that I viewed it right,
The wind-swept shadows fast career'd,
Like living things that joy'd or fear'd,
Adown the sunny Eildon Hill,
And the sweet winding Tweed the distance crown'd.
[well.]
I inly laugh'd to see that scene
Wear such a countenance of youth,
Though many an age those hills were green,
And yonder river glided smooth;
Ere in these now disjointed walls
The Mother Church held festivals;
And full-voiced anthems the while
Swell'd from the choir, and linger'd down the echo-
ing aisle.

I coveted that abbey's doom:
For if I thought the early flowers
Of our affection may not bloom,
Like those green hills, through countless hours,
Grant me at least a tardy waning;
Some pleasure still in age's paining;
Though lines and forms must fade away,
Still may old beauty share the empire of decay.
But looking toward the grassy mound
Where calm the Douglas chieftains lie,
Who, living, quiet never found,
I straightway learnt a lesson high:
For there an old man sat serene—
And well I knew that thoughtful mien
Of him whose early lyre had thrown
Over these mouldering walls the magic of its tone.

Then ceased I from my envying state,
And knew that aweless intellect
Hath power upon the ways of fate,
And works through time and space unchecked.
That minstrel of old chivalry
In the cold grave must come to be,
But his transmitted thoughts have part
In the collective mind, and never shall depart.
It was a comfort, too, to see
Those dogs that from him ne'er would rove,
And always eyed him reverently,
With glances of depending love.
They know not of that enmity
Which marks him to my reasoning sense;
They know but that he is a man,
And still to them is kind, and glads them all he can.
And hence their quiet looks confiding,
Hence grateful instincts seated deep,
By whose strong bond, were ill betiding,
They'd risk their own life to keep.
What joy to watch in lower creature
Such dawning of a moral nature
And how (the rule all things obey)
They look to a higher mind to be their law and stay!"

There are some interesting accounts of the royal parks. The past is brought to illustrate the present. No one should visit them with

the present volume unread. We warmly and kindly congratulate Mr. Jesse.

The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester. Illustrated by a Series of Engravings, &c. &c. By John Britton, F.S.A. London, 1835. Longman and Co. PREFIXED to this splendid volume is a notice of Mr. Britton's own career; and we shall quote a portion both as an act of justice to him and to the public. His labours can only be appreciated by being understood; and there is much to which we regret having to draw attention. We shall make no comment, but leave the following statement to speak for itself:—

General Difficulties.—"On completing the history of Worcester Cathedral, the author has to entreat the pardon of his patrons and friends for the unusual length of time which has been devoted to its execution. At the announcement of 'The Cathedral Antiquities,' in May, 1814, it was promised that four numbers should appear yearly, at quarterly intervals; twenty years have since elapsed, and only fifty-three numbers have been published; but the chief delay has been within the last three years. Had generous patronage and kind intentions been manifested towards the author in the early progress of his work, he would most certainly have been animated to greater exertions;—to more ardent zeal: but the coldness, and even contumely, of the dignitaries of some cathedrals—the ingratitude and even impositions of certain parties who were early engaged in the work—and without a prospect of a fair remuneration for bodily and mental labour, it is not surprising, nor very reprehensible, that he became sometimes languid—sometimes indifferent. But for the cordial and friendly assistance of the respectable publishers who first embarked in the work, it would certainly never have reached its present size and quality. During its progress, more than *twenty thousand pounds* have been expended upon its execution; and thus English art, literature, and trade, have been all promoted; although a large portion of that sum has necessarily reverted to the state in taxation. Three hundred and ten drawings and engravings have been executed for its embellishment, whereby some of the most eminent artists of the country have acquired fame and liberal remuneration. Paper-makers, stationers, printers, binders, book-sellers, and others, have derived profits; whilst eleven public and private libraries of the kingdom have had their literary stores increased, by exacting from the author so many copies of this expensive publication."

* "There may be readers, even in the present age, who are not aware that every author of a literary work, however small and cheap, or however large and expensive, is compelled by statute to present eleven copies of such work to as many public and private libraries named in the said statute. Suffering a severe taxation by this law, was unjustly and harshly treated by it, and that most of the libraries named ought rather to patronise and encourage authors than to extort their best, and perhaps only, inheritance from them, the writer of this volume petitioned the legislature; wrote a pamphlet, entitled 'The Rights of Literature'; and in many other ways, on various occasions, appealed to the government and to the country against this oppressive and partial enactment. The law still continues in force; writers and publishers complain: some of the said libraries are surcharged with the quantity of new books and pamphlets that have been lately published, and yet there is no mitigation of this penalty upon authors. If the profession was more lucrative than any other—if it secured higher honours, distinctions, immunities, than those of law, medicine, architecture, or any other art or science, such a tax might be tolerated and forgiven. But the reverse is too notorious to require comment. The annals of 'The Literary Fund,' and Diderot's eloquent 'Calamities of Authors,' furnish too many woful pictures of worldly and mental distress to make the profession enlivened, or advisable to be pursued as a source of continuous livelihood."

Want of Assistance.—"Feeling that he was engaged in a public cause, and that many persons of influence and taste were desirous of possessing a continued series of 'The Cathedral Antiquities of England,' he fully expected that the temporary guardians and trustees of those national edifices would give him every facility, and indeed every encouragement to prosecute the work:—that they would feel a pride and pleasure in seeing the noble fabrics, which had been incidentally vested in their guardianship for a short period of time, faithfully and skilfully illustrated, and their beauties and historical annals fully developed. Such, however, was not the feelings or conduct of the dignitary and residentiaries of Exeter Cathedral, when he visited that city with artists in the year 1824; nor could he find any thing of the kind in the dean, and some of his brethren of Hereford, when there with artists in 1829. With apparently tardy reluctance leave was granted at both of those places, for the author and his draughtsman to have ingress to the cathedrals to make notes, sketches, &c.: but they were otherwise treated as impertinent intruders and suspicious personages. Among other consequences arising from such treatment, the author was obliged to commission a friend to visit Exeter, with two other artists, in 1825, and thus incur additional and indeed heavy expense. The outlay on those two cathedrals have exceeded the receipts by at least five hundred pounds!"

What Mr. Britton has done.—From the year 1800 to the present time, he has continued to watch the progress, and render his best services towards promoting the advancement of several of the literary and scientific institutions of the metropolis. Acquainted with Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Barnard, with Count Rumford, and Dr. Garnett, he lent his humble aid in the formation of the *Royal Institution*, in 1799, and afterwards joined in that of the *London. The Russell Institution* was next projected in 1808, by Mr. James Burton; and that being in the immediate vicinity of his home, the author engaged warmly in its establishment, and was soon elected on the committee, in which, as a manager, he has been continued by the kind and complimentary suffrages of the proprietors up to this time. For more than twenty years he has also been a member of the committee of the *Literary Fund Society*; on the duties of which he entered with more than common zeal and sympathy, from having experienced much of the labours, mortifications, pleasures, losses, and profits of authorship. For the *Wiltshire Society* he acted as honorary secretary more than seven years. If the foundation of the *Royal Geographical Society* was not laid by himself, he may claim no small share in hastening it. For many years he has been a fellow of the *Society of Antiquaries*, and has also been a member of the *Zoological and Astronomical Societies*, and of the *Royal Society of Literature*; and, at the time of writing this passage, he is co-operating in the formation of the *Archaeological and Topographical Institution*, which he earnestly hopes may speedily grow up to strength, usefulness, and influence. These are not the only pursuits and labours in which the author has been engaged; for he has acted as clerk, surveyor, and collector to a board of commissioners for more than twenty-five years, and has also taken charge of nine pupils, and initiated them in the elements and practice of architectural drawing. Having now arrived at nearly his sixty-fourth year, he feels warnings to convince him that he is approaching the last chapter—

the '*finis*,'—and that it is his duty to review, revise, and correct those passages of his life, which he is willing to admit and lament, contain too many errors; and endeavour to make the remainder as free from faults as can be effected by a determination to profit by experience—to bear and forbear—to be charitable and lenient to others—and to live in peace and good-will with all mankind."

Closing Address.—"The purchasers of such copyrights and property, for the purpose of obtaining a quick return of the money they expend, offer the books at reduced prices, whereby they create a new market, and call in a class of purchasers which had been prevented, either from pecuniary considerations, from age, or from accidental circumstances, taking in a new work at the time of its publication. In books of high price and intrinsic merit, this system must conduce to the promotion of literature and art; must enable the student, whose income is limited, to increase at once his stores and his sources of gratification. It also extends the sphere of original and genuine works, whilst it beneficially employs a numerous class of manufacturers, tradesmen, and artificers. It likewise serves to disseminate such literature on terms to compete with the compilations and dishonourable piracies of certain cheap publications, which are daily courting popularity. The purchaser of a book, at its first price, complains that he is deceived, and has been injured by the depreciation of his property, and therefore says he will not again subscribe for, or purchase, new publications. He should bear in mind, that if the book be embellished, and if it be original, he has had all the advantages of novelty; he has received amusement and information; he possesses the first, the best, impressions of plates; and hence his copy will always retain a higher value than any other edition which may be subsequently printed for the new proprietor of the stock. The author of 'The Architectural Antiquities' has thus reasoned with himself, and is in a great measure reconciled to the event of seeing his work, on which he has devoted more than twenty years of labour and solicitude, reduced in price. He is, however, consoled with the conviction that all its essential information—all the facts and opinions it contains, will be extended and diffused; and that these may create a love for, as well as a due and proper appreciation of, the architectural antiquities of the country. Before this work appeared there was scarcely any publication on the subject; and the author experienced great difficulty in obtaining drawings and engravings which should combine the scientific and technical methods of the architect, with the picturesque touches and effects of the landscape-draughtsman. It was also as difficult to induce the general class of antiquaries and topographers to understand the meaning and advantages of plans, sections, elevations, and details. Without these, the history and real character of the architecture of the Middle Ages,—indeed, of all ages, and of all styles and countries,—could never be made out, nor be critically illustrated."

We shall only add, that in point of historical interest and first-rate embellishment, this volume equals its predecessors.

A Popular Treatise on Diet and Regimen.

By W. H. Robertson, M.D. London, 1835.

C. Tilt.

ONE of those useful little books whose contents ought to be generally known. We extract a few of its precepts, which we leave our readers to practise.

The Digestion of Meats.—"The meats are placed in the order of their digestibility, beginning with those which are the most easily digested; and this is the plan pursued in all the following tables. It may be stated here that this order has been arranged from carefully scrutinised observation; that individual exceptions to every item must of course occur; but I think they will be only individual exceptions.

MEATS.	
1 Mutton	3 * Lamb†
2 Beef.	4 * Veal.
5 * Pork.	

"These are, generally speaking, more digestible if broiled on a gridiron, still less so if roasted, still less so if boiled, still less so if baked, still less so if fried. Baked meats owe their difficulty of digestion to the empyreumatic or burnt oil into which more or less of the fatty matters are converted; owing, as it seems to me, to the confined air—the want of ventilations in ovens. It is this oil which gives the peculiar flavour, recognisable by most, to meat, or any thing containing fat, which is cooked in an oven; consequently, if the great object, a sufficiently high temperature, could be secured in connexion with free ventilation, I think that baked meats would probably be as digestible as roasted. Meat somewhat underdone is more digestible than if thoroughly cooked; for the obvious reason, that in the latter case the fibres are more contracted, more hardened, and therefore require more power, greater exertions of the stomach, to separate their particles and convert them into pulp. For the same reason salted meats are much more indigestible than fresh meats; the salt contracting and hardening the fibres, and rendering them tougher, and therefore less yielding to the comminuting powers of the stomach and the solvent power of its secretions."

Bacon.—"It seems necessary that a word or two should be said in this place about bacon, which is now so much vaunted as a remedy for indigestion. In the great number of cases, I do not hesitate to say that it must do harm,—in all cases where the juices of the stomach are either deficient in quantity or vitiated in quality; where the tissues want power, or where they are in a state of inflammatory excitement; in fact in all cases where the indigestion has its seat in the stomach. But in cases where the juices of the stomach are sufficient in quantity, and healthy enough in nature to mix with the food, and act on it chemically; where the contractile powers of the stomach are sufficient to grind the mass into a pulp; in short, in all cases in which the food is digested by the stomach, is ejected in the proper state into the bowels, and where all that is wanting is a stimulus to carry the mass forwards through the intestines; the laxative properties of the fat, and of the salt contained in the bacon, will act beneficially; and to such cases bacon will, no doubt, be of service."

Broths.—"The first great objection to broths is fat, more or less of which they almost always contain, unless they have been allowed to stand until they have become quite cold, and the fat, then risen to the surface, has been taken off; the broth being warmed up for use. This objection may in this way always be got rid of: the next to be mentioned is made of sterner stuff. The dyspeptic will usually, and the debilitated invalid will not unfrequently find, that much liquid of any sort, however harmless, will produce a sense of fulness and uneasiness in

† This mark (*) opposite to any of the substances in this or the following tables, signifies that such are articles generally found to be unsuited to the dyspeptic.

the stomach, with or without other symptoms which mark disturbance of its functions. I shall have occasion, by and by, to revert to this subject. This effect is very apt to be produced by all sorts of unthickened slops. They do not afford sufficient resistance to the contractile powers of the stomach, to enable those powers to act on and digest them. There are cases, of course, which are exceptions to this remark; but so general is the rule, that it is seldom, I think, right to order unthickened chicken broth, or mutton broth, for my patients. Thickened with arrow-root, or with any of the simple farinacea, they often agree well, and form a palatable and nourishing diet. Broth with vegetables in it, is, for reasons which will be understood by referring to the remarks made under that class of substances, highly objectionable, and should never be eaten by the dyspeptic."

Butter and Cheese.—"Need I say that butter is irritating to the stomach of the invalid, is poison to that of the dyspeptic? It is the archdemon with which all writers on dietetics have warred; it is the thing with which invalids seem to be least able to dispense, and yet it is the thing which perhaps does them most harm. If eaten at all, it should be eaten sparingly and cold. Melted butter, whether on toast or in sauces, should be banished from the table of every valetudinarian. I have, however, known instances of people, who have hardly ever felt that they have such a thing as a stomach, in whom butter acted as a gentle laxative, and to whom it proved serviceable. Children should not be allowed to eat butter. Indeed, childhood is the age at which a rigorous attention to dietetics is most imperatively called for, both as the means of warding off the diseases of early life, and mitigating their severity when they do occur, and as the means of laying a foundation for temperance in after life. Cheese is generally very difficult of digestion. The impurity with which most persons can eat toasted cheese, may probably be attributed to the great quantity of mustard which is usually taken with it. Decayed cheese is so notorious for the soothing effects which it produces, when taken as the climax of a dinner, that, if unnoticed, it may be thought by some to contradict the assertion, that cheese is difficult of digestion. Decayed cheese has, in fact, ceased to be cheese properly so called; it has, to a considerable extent, undergone decomposition, and has become a decided stimulant, which may be considered to exert much the same effect on the stomach as spices, or other stimuli: in fact, I have seen cases in which it has produced considerable irritation in the stomach and bowels. But if people will eat to repletion; if their insatiable cravings and *gourmandise* will roam from soup to fish, from fish to meat, from meat to poultry, from poultry to game, from game to confections, more than one stimulus is necessary to goad the stomach into an effort powerful enough to concoct the heterogeneous mass; and, as one of these stimuli, decayed or decaying cheese is probably almost as harmless as any other."

Fruit.—"The juice alone ought to be swallowed; the skin or other matters ought in most cases to be rejected. Perfectly ripe fruit, eaten in moderation, and at proper times, seldom does harm. The acidity of fruits is that which constitutes their chief objection; and the dyspeptic must, at all times, eat them with much caution. Fruits ought not to be eaten by him after his meals; for then not only are they unnecessary, but they are worse; they interfere with the process of digestion, and not

unoften wholly interrupt it. The best time for eating fruits is the forenoon, between breakfast and dinner. The stomach is then in that state of repose which fits it for their digestion, by devolving to them its whole attention, an attention undisturbed by other business. If, then, the time at which fruits are eaten is attended to; if the juice only is swallowed, and if they are partaken of sparingly, and if those marked as indigestible are avoided, they will seldom do harm. But, after all, a man must attend to his own sensations, and judge of the propriety of eating them by their effects on his stomach. It is imperatively necessary that I here mention the foreign dried fruits, both because they are very much eaten, and because almost everybody thinks them to be so perfectly harmless, so easily digestible, that the unpleasant effects produced by them are hardly ever attributed to them, but are more usually laid upon some other article of diet, which is perhaps no more, perhaps not so much to blame as they are. I have said that the skins of fruits are very indigestible; in fact, the most of them are not digested at all, but are parted with in exactly the same state as they are swallowed. It is so with dried fruits; and as it is evidently impossible to eat them without swallowing the skins, they often irritate the lining membrane of the *prima via*, and particularly the lining membrane of the lower bowels. Dried currants or plums ought not then to be put into the invalid's pudding or bread. The dyspeptic ought seldom, if ever, to eat them. It is a common practice to put a few dried currants into the pudding made for the sick-room; it is a common practice to add a few dried currants into bread made for a man who is debarred from the use of butter. Let me hope that these observations may be a partial means of causing the practice to be discontinued."

Exercise.—"The skipping-rope, a toy which is discarded by the young girl when entering a premature womanhood, but which ought to be looked upon as a necessary article in every boudoir, or private room occupied by a woman of civilised life and civilised habits, is one of the best, if not the very best kind of gymnastic exercise that I know. It exercises almost every muscle in the body. There are few women who do not neglect exercise. Men—most of whom have some necessary out of door occupation—men almost universally walk more than women. Thousands upon thousands of Englishwomen never cross the threshold of their houses oftener than once a week, and then it is to attend the public worship of their Maker; and it is seldom that in towns the distance to the church or the chapel is such as to occupy more than ten minutes in going thither."

Grey Hair.—"The sedentary, the studious, the debilitated, and the sickly, are, with very few exceptions, those who are earliest visited with grey hairs. The agricultural labourer, the seaman—all whose employment consists of or involves exercise in the open air, and whose diet is as necessarily simple, are those whose hairs latest afford signs that the last process has commenced, that the fluids have begun to be absorbed, the textures to dry up and become withered. All whose employment renders much sitting necessary, and little or no exercise possible; all who study much; all who, from whatever cause, have local determinations of blood, particularly if towards the head, are the persons most liable to carry grey hairs. It is well known that mental emotions, violent passions, have in a single night made the hair grey. Instances of this are numerous. They

are in the same way to be understood and explained. They are owing to the increased determination of blood, stimulating the absorbents into preternatural activity, and causing them to take up the colouring matter of the hair. It will indeed be fortunate if a desire to preserve the youthful luxuriance of her hair, should induce any fair votary of fashion and civilisation to forego late hours and heated rooms, and to try whether it is not better, and productive of more happiness, as well as calculated to produce this end, to exercise her limbs and inhale the fresh and untainted breath of the morning hours. It will indeed be fortunate if this, or any thing else, induce any fair victim of civilisation, who earns her bread by ministering to the gay pleasures of her wealthier peers, to steal from her labours one single hour, as an offering to her health."

The Bed-room.—"The bed-room ought not then to be heated, but, on the contrary, to be kept as cool as is consistent with the feelings and the health, and means ought always to be taken to secure a constant change of air in it. For these purposes, either the door ought to be left partially open, or the windows opened a little at the top. No fire ought to be allowed, unless under very particular circumstances, if the room is not unusually large; and even then the fire ought to be a small one. The curtains of the bed ought to be of as light a texture, and they ought to be as little drawn, as possible; the floor only in part carpeted; and there ought to be only necessary chairs, tables, &c. Furniture, to a remarkable degree, prevents free ventilation; and all woollens, as carpets, absorb the moisture, whether from the breath or in damp weather, and so render the air less pure and more relaxing. A light ought not to be allowed in a bed-room, if it can be avoided; if it is necessary, let it be put in the fire-place. Gas ought never to be burned in a bed-room. Of the importance and value of gas it is not for me to speak here. I am not about to decry it as a street-light, or as a shop, or warehouse, or passage-light; but as a mode of lighting dwelling-houses, and especially bed-rooms, I do think that it cannot be sufficiently decried. In itself a poison, carbureted hydrogen, or coal-gas, cannot be burned in any hitherto contrived way without allowing some portion to escape unconsumed, and this diffusing itself is, it is true, diluted, but still it is noxious; and I have repeatedly known it to produce—indeed, I have repeatedly experienced, its bad effects. Even in the theatre and the ball-room, many persons must have felt the headach, and giddiness, and sense of faintness, which this unconsumed gas produces. The effect which breathing it, night after night, during sleep, produces, is more insidious, but is, at all events, not less considerable. Until gas is rendered still purer than it yet is, and until a burner can be found which will enable every particle to be consumed, it should be banished from the bed-room, the sitting-room, and, unless there is free ventilation, even from the public room or the theatre. A bed-room ought not to be on the ground-floor, but rather on the first or the second. Yet it is well that it should not be in the upper story of the house, at least if the house is much exposed to the sun's rays, and the upper rooms are heated by them. For the same reason, it is generally well that the bed-room should not be on the sunny side of the house."

Thin Shoes.—"Thin shoes, as articles of female dress, I am sufficient of a Goth to wish to see disused; and I would replace them with shoes having a moderate thickness of sole,

with a thin layer of cork or felt placed within the shoe, and over the sole. Cork is a very bad conductor of heat, and is therefore to be preferred: if it is not to be had, or is not liked, felt may be substituted for it. I think thin shoes ought not to be used, unless for the purpose of dancing, and then they ought only to be worn while dancing. The invalid or dyspeptic ought assuredly never to wear thin shoes. And, as to the common practice of changing thin shoes for warm boots, it is a practice which I know to be replete with danger, and therefore to be rash and almost culpable. There is another custom, or habit, or usage, in the dress of my fair countrywomen which must be noticed here; it is that of covering the head with a cap in the morning, and leaving it uncovered in the afternoon or evening. It is indefensible, useless, absurd, and dangerous."

Now, if our readers do not benefit by these rules, and keep themselves as well as possible, it will neither be our fault nor that of Dr. Robertson.

Annales Antiquitatis, Chronological Tables of Ancient History, synchronistically and ethnographically arranged. Oxford, 1835. Talboys.

"THE main design of this work," as stated in the preface, "has been to condense and bring together the results of previous inquiry, scattered as they are over numerous volumes, in various languages, and to place them in such order as would render them most useful and most easily available to the student of history. Accordingly, in tracing the progress of civilisation, in pencilling out the leading features of history, and in marking down the causes and events which have contributed to the rise, progress, and decay of empires and states, free use has been made of the labours and researches of the most distinguished scholars, both at home and abroad. The writings of Professor Keeser have been particularly consulted, with reference to the Asiatic and African nations; and to his volumes, so replete with erudition, so lucid in their style, and so precise in their information, these tables are indebted for much valuable matter. In Grecian chronology, Mr. Fynes Clinton's *Past Hellenici*—the most satisfactory and erudite treatise which the English or any other language can boast of upon this subject—has been uniformly followed throughout, as it has in all other points of history it discusses. In Scriptural history the dates of Ussher and our authorised Bibles have been usually adopted; though it has been deemed advisable in numerous instances, to add those of Dr. Hales, and occasionally those of Mr. Clinton. The columns relating to India and the East have been kindly superintended by Professor Wilson, whose accurate acquaintance with the history and literature of that country is too well known to require any notice in this place. Germany, the great storehouse of modern learning, has long possessed many excellent works similar to the present; of these much use has been made. The labours of Gatterer, Kuebler, Bredow, and the Latin work of Dumberg, founded upon them, have been frequently consulted; as have also the works of Blair, and the elegant and useful compilation of Major Bell. The plan of the tables of civilisation, science, and literature, in particular, has, with some slight modification, been copied from the *Tafeln de Geschichte* of Dr. Ed. Vohse, of Berlin. Assistance, too, has in numerous instances been derived from the kindness of many individuals in this university, whose names would do honour to

any work, but who might perhaps dislike a more particular acknowledgment."

As far as we have been able to examine the execution of this work, it appears to be correct and admirable. To the intelligent of all classes, and especially to the historical student and the antiquary, it will be an invaluable acquisition.

Monro's Syria, &c. (Second notice.)

RETURNING to Jerusalem, most of the holy places in the city and its vicinity are noted and described. The traditions concerning them, their present condition, the doubts and discussions touching their actual positions, and other matters of interest, are briefly but ably brought forward; but as these matters have frequently and learnedly been commented upon, we shall quote only one example of the author:—

"On the right side of the Valley of Hinnom is 'Aeldama,' the field of blood, the place of burial for strangers. This rocky and precipitous hill-side is pierced with tombs of various forms and dimensions, and the decayed remains of a stone building, arched at top and excavated within to a considerable depth, belong probably to the cemetery built by St. Helena for the reception of the bodies of Christian strangers; for she is recorded to have inclosed and excavated an area of seventy feet by fifty, which, being arched over, had seven apertures to admit the bodies of the dead. The soil of 'Aeldama,' it was said, would reduce the flesh to dust within twenty-four hours, and did not lose its decomposing property when carried to a distance: for, by order of the same queen, two hundred and seventy ship-loads were transported to Rome, and deposited in the Campo Santo near the Vatican, where it was wont to reject the bodies of the Romans, and only consumed those of strangers. The interior of the Campo Santo at Pisa is also filled with this soil, where I saw it two years ago producing a rank crop of *alopecurus* and other grasses."

"Without some such attractive influence to bring together a Christian and a Mussulman, the work of conversion cannot be begun; nay, not even attempted. The Mohammedan, as he deprecates our creed, abjures our society, and, except when receiving a visit of form, or induced by some temporal interest in view, shuns the intercourse of a 'Nazarene' as unpalatable or degrading. I have ever found the lower orders among the Turks more virulent in their antipathy than those above them; and, except through the channel here alluded to, I know not how they are to be approached with any prospect of a favourable result. A Turk is so thoroughly illiterate, that even if he were accessible, the attempt would be vain to draw him into an argument upon the evidences of Christianity, and leave truth to work its perfect work: neither could it avail any thing to come boldly forward and 'preach Christ crucified,' which to him is 'foolishness,' and rouses at once his indignation or contempt. But when the heart has been previously softened, the mind will become teachable, and he will listen without impatience to those truths which it belongs peculiarly to the Gospel to enforce, and to those promises which the Gospel only can impart. Moreover, the office of restoring the infirm to health belongs pre-eminently to those who would walk in the steps of the first apostles, whom our Lord sent forth specially commissioned to 'heal the sick and cleanse the lepers;' and it is evident that this boon, freely given, together with the preventing aid of the Holy Spirit, did contribute, in no small degree, to-

ward the diffusion of the Gospel at its first promulgation. No men could be better fitted to give a fair promise of gathering a plenteous harvest than the missionaries, who had been for some time resident in Syria upon my visit to that country. I did not learn by what society they were commissioned, but they were spoken of as exemplary in their lives and zealous in their labours; yet it was said that they had not brought one Mohammedan to the 'fold.' Of the missionaries at Cairo I knew nothing personally: but it was currently affirmed, that they had failed of converting a single Mohammedan to Christianity. The present days ought not to be lost, since the facility of intercourse is so great, and protection is secured to the Christian even with more certainty throughout the pacha's dominions than within the sultan's. But a dynasty founded by an usurper rests upon no sound base. If Ibrahim succeeds, the outcast sect of Nazarenes may hope for even greater support than they obtain from Mohammed Ali; but if, on the contrary, he should be undermined in the affections of the people, by any of those ambitious but inferior pachas, who are ever watchful for such an opportunity, the consequences to Christians would be uncertain."

From this latter extract, which enforces a suggestion of high importance, we pass on to Hebron, which is thus mentioned:—

"Hebron has a manufactory of glass, thin, green, and very fragile. The population was stated to me at ten thousand; but no authority in the Turkish dominions is to be depended upon, and I should imagine it does not amount to more than four or five thousand. Some have gravely maintained that Adam was formed of the soil of Hebron, while others have as seriously laboured to overthrow the hypothesis; and the arguments on both sides are amusing enough. Adam was of perfect form, and therefore must have had a perfect body; for, as Aristotle teaches, in order to constitute perfection there must be agreement of form and matter. But the most perfect soil is that found in the Damascus plain, near Hebron. Further, this opinion is strengthened by the meaning of the word Adam, which signifies 'red earth':—*ergo*, it is probable (not *probatum est*) that Adam was formed of the soil of that spot, because it is of superior quality, and red. *Negatur*:—Because there are many soils even of better quality, and much more red than that of Hebron. Moreover, the Creator chose that the remote principle of man should be dust and earth, the vilest matter, in order that, when reflecting on his origin, he might have no proud thoughts; so that he need not have been made of the best soil. Others add, that certain scientific Jews shew the very spot from whence the protoplasmic clay was taken, and that the natives and pilgrims use the earth as a medicine for the cure of divers disorders; and a certain Portuguese historian affirms, that a Jew from Palestine gave him a few grains of it as a great treasure; which, when labouring under a mortal disease, and despaired of by his physicians, he swallowed, and recovered his health. To which the opponents answer, that if this man's disorder was incurable, and only to be healed by supernatural aid, his cure must be attributed to his faith, in that he really believed the earth to be the same with that of which Adam was formed; as a certain woman was freed from an unclean spirit by swallowing a portion of the mast of a ship, which she verily believed to be a piece of the holy cross. There is a corresponding Turkish superstition, which supposes that the fragments of the stones

and the earth on which Chederle stood when waiting for the dragon, if drunk in any liquor, are a remedy for fever, headach, and diseases of the eyes."

After seeing the Pools of Solomon, and many other remarkable spots, dear to sacred history, Mr. Monro finally quitted Jerusalem, and journeyed by Nazareth and Tiberia to Capernaum, or, its supposed site, Talhoun. Saffat furnishes us with a graphic quotation:—

"The English government had not long before appointed an agent at Saffat, who was unfortunately absent, and the only shelter to be found was in the composing-room of the printing-office; a confined chamber, in which twelve Jews, employed by some British society, were preparing a version of the Scriptures in Arabic. Never was such a confusion of tongues as sounded in this small assembly: German, Russ, Polish, and Arabic, in their utmost impurity, were passed about in gravity and wit, in buffoonery and sage apophthegms; and all seemed to have the effect of producing continued laughter. Having left my wet baggage among these merry Hebrews, I went directly to the governor to ask for conveyance forward to Damascus on the following day. The divan was in the citadel overhanging the town; and the Moosellim, a man of 'vinegar aspect,' was in close conference with a Jew, who, as Ahmet remarked, no doubt had money to lend, or he would not have been treated with this distinction by a Turk. The condition of the Jewish race has been greatly ameliorated under the pacha's government; and their rights are so far secured to them, that a Jew now wears his head with confidence, although his coffers be full. Having taken my seat upon the divan, coffee was brought; the Moosellim presented me his pipe, and, inquiring to what nation I belonged, put several questions about the war and its probable termination. The Russians, he thought, could not fail to take the country, in the event of the pacha's success against the sultan; and, from his manner, it was not difficult to discover that his 'wish was father to that thought.' He urged me not to attempt the journey to Damascus alone,—a caution which was echoed by the Jew. They affirmed, that it was scarcely possible even for a small caravan to escape without being robbed; seasoning their information with some well-authenticated stories of so many Turks who had lately been robbed by so many Arabs, and had lost so much. But, worse than this, the language of the Moosellim implied that, if I persisted in going, he would not be answerable for the consequences; and, after this warning, some difficulty might possibly arise in recovering the value of my kit should I chance to lose it; which, though nicely adjusted to the actual exigencies of my case, was nevertheless far from worthless to me. The traveller has this important advantage of being robbed in the pacha's dominions, that upon application to the government the amount of his lost property is restored at his own valuation, and the district in which the robbery occurs is made responsible."

(To be concluded in our next.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Le Gil Blas de la Jeunesse, par Charles Le Roy et A. Loradoux. 18mo. pp. 319. (London, Whittaker and Co.; Pickering.)—We doubt the judiciousness of *Gil Blas* as a work for the rising young; but to the more advanced we strongly recommend this volume. The plan of its analectic translation is excellent.

The Scottish Tourist's Steam-boat Guide; being an Account of all that is worthy of the Stranger's Notice in the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland. 32mo. pp. 114. (Glasgow, McPhun; Edinburgh, Pollock; London, Simpkin

and Co.)—A capital little book; no one should go north without it.

Sermons, by the Rev. W. Allen, M.A., late Incumbent Minister of Peel, Lancashire. 2 vols. 8vo. (London, Whittaker and Co.)—These Sermons are well characterised in the Introduction, "plain, sound, and practical." They are a worthy legacy for a clergyman to leave.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EXCAVATIONS.

From a letter of Signor Ottavio Ciccolini, to the Perpetual Secretary of the Archaeological Academy at Rome.

THE city of Todi, founded by the Etruscans, and always celebrated in the annals of Umbria, has at all times abounded in monuments of antiquity, and especially in Etruscan numismatics. There has been lately discovered a gigantic monument on the declivity of a hill at a short distance from the city. As far as it has yet been discovered, it consists of great blocks of travertine, forming parts of a fluted column, the diameter of which is about six feet and a half, so that the columns of the Qoro Trojano, and those of the Temple of Peace, are inferior in size to those now discovered. Most of the stones are marked with letters or numbers, in red lead, probably to prevent any mistake when the pieces were joined together in their proper places. There are likewise Latin inscriptions, recording the names of magistrates and illustrious men. The work is Roman, in the opinion of the learned antiquaries, Signors Speroni and Fossati, who have been to examine it. There has likewise been found a beautiful bronze statue, in fine preservation, which appears to have had a helmet, not yet found; it resembles Mars, to whom the stately temple now discovered was probably dedicated. This statue measures from the forehead to the sole of the foot nearly four feet and a half.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Fifth Meeting, Dublin: Journal.
No. III.

THE spirit of Irish hospitality continued in unabated force to the last hour of the Association, or rather to the last hour at which any of its members remained in Dublin. The magnificent entertainment of Saturday in Trinity Hall—resembling more the coronation festival of George IV. than any fête we ever saw—was succeeded on Monday forenoon by a splendid *déjeuner*, given by a private individual at ten miles distant, at one of the most beautiful marine villas these islands can boast. Mr. and Mrs. Portland invited a hundred or more of the strangers, and, together with a considerable muster of residents, made up a very distinguished, as well as numerous and delighted party. The grounds offered great pleasure to the scientific folks, who had really devoted much of the preceding week to business; and a sumptuous dinner-breakfast was no disagreeable conclusion to this their latest recreation.*

* It must not be supposed, however, from our report, that the members of the British Association were permitted to indulge themselves in any libations or other liberal entertainments, without being warned of the consequences of excess; at least if we may judge from the following Temperance Society placard, posted about the streets, as we may suppose, for their edification:—

"*Cheap Whiskey.*—Death and Co., wholesale and retail dealers in spirits, take this opportunity to inform their friends and a discerning public, that they continue the trade of making drunkards, beggars, and vagabonds, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. Young women are respectfully informed that the ruin of their sex is also most effectually carried on in their shops, where they may be found at all hours, (Sunday not excepted). Death and Co. urge upon female servants to become well acquainted with the newly invented plan of drinking cheap whiskey behind the tea-chest screen, in grocers' shops, as they find it a short and easy method to make them liars and thieves; besides, it soon removes

The utmost number of members enrolled in the Association amounted, by the last list, to 1215; and, recurring to the proceedings, we have to give a brief outline of Dr. Lardner's lecture on steam-engines, at the Rotunda, which was received with much admiration, and was indeed deserving of it from its lucid explanation of a subject not otherwise adapted to every capacity. We may truly say, further, that our worthy contemporary was very successful in all he did, and fairly earned the high approbation which his efforts received in his alma mater.

Dr. Lardner commenced by saying, that at the desire of the British Association he would address the meeting upon the application of steam generally, but more especially as applied to transport over land. The learned lecturer after explaining the properties of steam, and the manner in which water became converted into steam, illustrated the power of this agent by the height to which a plug was raised, when heated water under it became converted into vapour. The speed at which carriages were propelled, depended upon the speed with which steam was supplied to the machinery, and subsequently generated in the boiler. Heat operated with greater power than some of his hearers conceived, and as an evidence he would mention, that travelling from Liverpool to Manchester, he found new grate-bars put into the furnace at Liverpool became fused and destroyed by the action of fire. In addition to the present mode of generating steam, there were several other very ingenious plans suggested. By one plan water was contained in parallel plates, and, fire passing up between the water, to use a familiar phrase, became roasted into steam. By another the boiler was formed of consecutive cylinders, placed one within the other, until they terminated in the centre—

that false shame which keeps several from at first enjoying themselves comfortably in a public tap-room; and all mistresses of families are solicited to encourage this useful habit, by giving their servants whiskey on washing-days, and similar occasions of extra labour. The advertisers beg further to assure the public, that no men sell better poison, break more hearts, or beggar more families than they do; and, in order to do business in a genteel way, they have license from the government (whose benevolent auspices the price of whiskey has been lately reduced), so that they have increased facilities to maim, beggar, and kill as many as the public good requires. In particular they will spare no pains to secure the eternal damnation of their friends. To accomplish these desirable ends, Death and Co. are anxious to see the Dublin tradesmen at all times, particularly on a Saturday evening after they receive their wages; and they assure these poor fellows, that they shall have a warm reception and a hearty welcome so long as their money lasts.—N.B. Satisfactory references can be given to the mendicant institution, the lunatic asylums, the houses of correction, the penitentiaries, the hospitals, the gaols, or the gallows. The public are therefore requested to take notice, that there are within the excise district of Dublin sixteen hundred houses licensed to sell whiskey, by virtue of which the enormous sum of ten hundred thousand pounds is yearly spent upon whiskey alone within this district, and no less a sum than seven millions sterling was expended on whiskey in Ireland in 1833, a sum exceeding the amount of all the poor-rates of England for that year. From whose pockets are these millions annually drained? Chiefly from those of the working classes. If you doubt this, ask the mechanic's wretched wife, or his starving children, the cause of their distress; or enter our gaols, and ask the debtor or the criminal the cause of his disgrace or punishment, and in nine cases out of ten they will point to the public-house and whiskey, as the bitter source of their sorrow, want, or infamy. Moreover, let all householders, and especially those in the middle class, fully calculate how much they pay during the year for whiskey, and they will be astonished at the sum to which this self-imposed taxation amounts. Reader! whatever be your rank or station, you can help to check this horrible evil, if you will. By your example and your influence, banish whiskey altogether from your table; one drop of it is not necessary for any man. Make the trial, and you will find this is true. If the respectable portion of society, and those who are now moderate drinkers, would act on this principle, both for their own and for their neighbour's good, distilleries and whiskey-shops would soon be turned into places of useful business, and the fruits of the earth would then be used for man's support, and not for his destruction."

Another plan had been adopted by Mr. Gurney,—great bars formed part of the boiler, and water was contained in them all. Other bars formed the back, and also the roof, so that the action of the fire, coming in what direction it could, might be rendered ineffective. With reference to the use of engines on railroads, it was well known that no inert body was capable of varying its energies without loss. It was upon this principle among others that railways had been found more adapted for transit than stoneroads. The latter were variable, and, from their inequalities, caused a perpetually changing resistance. Iron railroads were superior, from their uniformity, smoothness, and hardness, and from the diminished resistance presented. It was a common error to suppose, that the road on which one was most easily drawn was that on which a vehicle could pass with facility, but in reality a carriage on a paved street required less propelling power than on a macadamised road. It was also supposed that the resistance of a road to a carriage merely depended upon the smoothness of the surface, but this was not the truth, for much depended upon the foundation; and if it was bad, the weight of the wheels forced up the surface into little hills, over which it was some difficulty to ascend. To constitute a good road, smoothness, hardness, and evenness, were necessary; and, if any road could be constructed perfectly in accordance with this description, no power of draught would be necessary. Iron railroads approached most nearly to perfection; but though they possessed hardness they were not entirely smooth, and in the Liverpool railroad, which had been now used for some period of time, a passenger could tell, from the inequality, when he was passing from one joint to another. The force required for propelling along a level railroad was about nine pounds to one ton; but supposing the railroad to rise one foot in 250, although the elevation could not be discovered by the eye, yet a double force of draught would be required. When the rise was more than 1 in 100, it exceeded the power of the machine, and then it was necessary to use additional means of transit. The rise from Carlisle bridge to the Rotunda was about one foot in 500, and from Nassau bridge to Anne street it was one inch in 90, and at this elevation no carriage could go. There ought to be no sudden turns in railroads, no curves perceptible in their bend. A sudden curve on an ordinary road would be but a trifling objection, but, when carriages were travelling at the rate of forty miles, such an abrupt bend could not be for a moment allowed. In the Kingstown railway, that very beautiful work, there was only one blemish—the suddenness of the curve near Kingstown; and, if the railway was to be carried further on, as he hoped it would, the effect would be felt greater from the additional velocity not now required at the termination of the line where the defect existed. He understood that casual circumstances obliged the engineer to make the draught-curve of not less than half a mile, while it should have been at the least one mile. It was objected to railways, that they were not as good as common roads, because they did not admit of being made where there were hills; but this was a silly argument, for, illustrating the subject by reference to a familiar instrument, he would say that the edge of the razor would be blunted by what might not affect a carving-knife, because the razor approached nearest to perfection. Dr. Lardner then referred to the mode of cutting tunnels to avoid ascents, and stated that there was one executing between Birmingham

and London one mile and a half in length. Supposing, which was most improbable, that the power of steam had obtained its maximum, when the railroad from Liverpool to London would be completed, the journey between the two places could be performed in less than ten hours. It was not generally known that the weight of the train considerably retarded the motion. He had travelled forty-eight miles an hour on the Kingstown railroad, and upwards of fifty on the Liverpool, and this speed could be accelerated to sixty miles an hour. The learned lecturer, after alluding to the different railroads in progress in Great Britain, adverted to the intended line to Valentia, and declared he considered the project a most valuable one. Steamers from Valentia would reach Halifax in about ten or twelve days, and, getting in supplies of coals, proceed from thence to America. He hoped soon to see the passengers from New York passing through the country from Valentia to London. The intended railroad, if carried into execution, would do more to tranquillise and enrich Ireland than any other project. Dr. Lardner having concluded his eloquent lecture, the foreigners present were entertained at a very splendid and lavishly supplied supper.

On the subject of railroads, at the Sub-section of Statistics, where the Doctor took a prominent part, an interesting discussion took place, of which the following is an outline; and, as the question is one of great general utility, we think it as convenient to *locate* it here.

Dr. Lardner observed, that, on account of the commercial and political consequences resulting from the formation of railroads, many questions with reference to them became important, although, considered in an isolated point of view, they might appear trifling. He had before stated, in his lecture at the Rotunda, that the perfection of a railroad would be, to have it entirely and unqualifiedly level. If they wished to connect two points in a country by a railroad, to do it in a perfect manner, a straight line ought to be drawn from one extremity to the other, and this line should be perfectly level. This state of perfection was not, however, possibly attainable; and they were then obliged to consider with all due care, and take a balance of the advantages which any proposed line offered. He (Dr. Lardner) proposed to call the attention of the Section to the effects of declivities and curves upon a railroad. Having been called some time ago before a committee of the House of Lords to give evidence respecting two intended rival railroads, this led to an inquiry, the result of which at the moment startled him; but this soon vanished, and he only felt astonished at his own stupidity. Every road offers a sensible resistance to traction; but this on a railroad is less, because the surface is more uniform. The resistance on a railroad to the power of traction is always the same, as the resistance produced by ascending an acclivity rising 1 foot in 250—that is, supposing the railroad to be level. Suppose a railroad rising 1 foot in 250, resistance to traction then proceeds from two causes: the resistance on the level, as already explained, and the resistance offered from the actual declivity. The resistance to be overcome on the level is equivalent to nine pounds per ton; and on the road ascending 1 foot in 250, it would be eighteen pounds per ton: and thus it is seen, that in the latter case the drawing-power must exert twice the force necessary on the level. If the road rose 2 feet in 250, the drawing-force would be twenty-seven pounds to the ton. This view of the subject is confined to ascents; but it should not be forgotten, that

when a railroad is worked, the transit is from one end to the other. It was necessary, in estimating the merits of railroads, to consider their action downwards as well as upwards. In coming down a steep, no force is required to impel an engine, and the gravity restores that force in going down which it has robbed from it in the ascent. You had to provide, in an ascent of 1 foot in 250, for a resistance of eighteen pounds to a ton, but, descending, no force was required. If it was desired to strike an average between the ascent and descent, the road would present a surface which would be equivalent to a level. This point, respecting ascent and descent, struck the House of Lords as a paradox, but it was one only in sound and not in reality. Dr. Lardner remarked that these observations referred to ascents not more steep than 1 foot in 250; but supposing the rise to be 3 feet in 250, and where the strain would be consequently thirty-six pounds in each ton, would gravity give this back in the descent? It was true that no power was required in descending; but while only nine pounds were gained in the descent, twenty-seven pounds were lost in the ascent. Besides the loss of power, there was also the danger resulting from the too great velocity occasioned by sudden descents. In one of the lines of railway for which a bill had been applied to the House of Lords, there was a slope of 1 foot in 106 in a descent of two miles and a half long, and the velocity given to an engine on arriving at the foot of the slope could not amount to less than 70 miles an hour. To mitigate defects arising from these abrupt descents, breaks were applied, but not always with success. The break is a piece of wood, pressed against the tire of the wheel by a lever, and if it acts with full effect it ought to prevent acceleration. He (Dr. Lardner) had seen several cases in which it had totally failed, and one instance which occurred he would detail. At one of the slopes between Manchester and Liverpool, he was descending with a loaded train of 150 tons. The operative engineer, whether through a desire of displaying the rapidity of the engine's movements, or through neglect, neglected to apply the break at the commencement of the slope; when half way down, the velocity became so great that he (Dr. Lardner) requested the breaks to be applied, but on doing so they were instantly burned. The train went down at a tremendous speed, although the supply of steam had been cut off. When the train had been stopped it was found that the wheels of one of the waggons which revolved with the axis had been broken, and yet, notwithstanding this accidental drag, the speed amounted to at least fifty miles. It was objectionable to have any slope exceeding 1 in 250, for, when the excessive natural powers of gravitation were resorted to, control over its movements was impossible. The conclusion to be arrived at, although it appears paradoxical, is, that you may construct two railroads, say of 100 miles in length, one level, the other going over mountains, and yet the two railroads may be worked by the same mechanical power. Suppose in the one you ascend 1 in 250, and descend in the same ratio, a pull of eighteen pounds to the ton is required only fifty miles, and on the other half you descend by inertia. On the level road a pull of nine pounds to the ton is required from the entire distance of miles, and thus the extent of exertion is equalised. Dr. Lardner further illustrated his view of the case.—It was not, he observed, in continuation, to be forgotten that they should have a regard to the

power used. If the power to be used was that of animals, then it might happen that the hill road would be better than the level, for nothing was better understood than that a dead and unvarying pull upon the same set of muscles would have the effect of causing the labour to be more severe, while a varying pull would alternately give quiescence and exercise to the muscles. If the line was so disposed as to throw the whole ascent in one spot, the advantage would be gained of having the rest of the road nearly level. But the cost of attaining this advantage should not be forgotten. Steps of this description required an increased power, and the engines capable of working on the general line of road would not be capable of exerting an increased force. There were only two ways of ascending sudden ascents; one by the agency of an additional engine, and the other, by the having the whole train pulled up by means of a rope. The additional engine would occasion much additional expense, for the supply of it would always be preserved, and the men should be paid their wages whether wanting or not. The use of the rope would occasion an enormous waste of power, and he would mention the instance of a place where an ascent of 1 foot in 106 occurred. The rope had to be five miles long, and its weight was 60,000 pounds. Dr. Lardner next referred to one point on which he seemed to consider that engines generally were at variance with what was correct. He contended that the heat of the fire is directly proportional to the quantity of the steam allowed to escape in a definite time into the flue; and, consequently, that half the number of blasts of steam projected into the chimney in an engine going up a hill, would have the same effect in exciting the fire as double the number of blasts of half the condensation, when the engine was running on a level plane. Dr. Lardner said, that he would merely add one or two words on the effect of causes. The centrifugal force gives a tendency to fly from the centre, and the flange being pressed against the rails produces friction. The flange pressed out against the rails causes it to strike against them; and either the rails are injured or the wheel goes over them. The learned lecturer, after adverting to the abrupt curve at the termination of the Kingstown railway, the radius being not more than half a mile, instead of at least being one mile, concluded by saying that in any case it would be most essential to avoid having any curves at the termination of a descent.

Mr. Vignoles addressed the Section next, and detailed several instances coming under his own observation, to shew that in railways where the curve has less than a quarter of a mile, no danger had ever occurred. Doctor Lardner's views on the subject appeared to be formed on the supposition that at these curves the rails were perfectly level, but this was not the case. An illustration of the principle explained by Mr. Vignoles may be in the recollection of those who attended Mr. Adcock's lectures, when he exhibited a railway-car which descended an inclined plane, ran up another, and was bent into the form of an arch without being thrown off the rails. In fact, the car was not only moved considerably out of the direct line, but it was actually inverted. The alleged lateral friction on the rails at Kingstown, Mr. Vignoles declared to be imaginary, as, on examination, it would be found that the flanges of the wheels, by the proper adaptation of the levels of the two rails had not rubbed the sides of the rail more at the curve than in any other part. Mr. Vignoles also observed, that

although it might be desirable to have railroads with an inclination of not more than one foot in 250, yet a greater inclination should not be objected to. It was impossible to construct many or long railroads, if the directions of Dr. Lardner were to be followed to the letter. The lateness of the hour prevented further discussion on the points at issue.

Selecting from various papers and discussions some of the most popular description (for our present Number), we copy the annexed from Section D of Thursday, viz. Zoology and Botany.

VENOMOUS CREATURES IN IRELAND,

(In spite of St. Patrick, deceased.)

At this Section Mr. Stannage of Birmingham read a well-authenticated paper on the recent discovery of a toad in a sandstone rock, in Park Gardens, Coventry, during the excavation of the hill for the railway. Portions of the rock having been separated, a number of them were thrown into a waggon, and the one containing the animal having fallen off was separated by the fall into two portions. In one of these John Hart and Thomas Tilly, two of the workmen, discovered it, and with a kick of the foot dislodged it from the cavity alive. The other workmen were then called to witness the fact, and the animal and the two fragments of the stone were taken home by the engineer, who again introduced the animal and closed them up. In this manner, with some occasional disturbance, it lived for a period of four days. The sandstone was tolerably porous, but quite free from damp from which the animal could draw nutriment, or any fissure by which it could be supplied with air for respiration. A very interesting conversation here took place as to the state of vitality in which the animal existed previously to its discovery. It was maintained by one of the Section that it must have been hermetically sealed up in a state of torpor, otherwise the waste consequent upon respiration must in course of time have led to its extinction, and in this opinion he appeared to be joined by almost all present. It was stated by Mr. Stannage, in reply to a question, that on its first enlargement the animal appeared to suffer considerable uneasiness and difficulty of breathing; but he was unable to say whether the concussion experienced by the splitting of the rock could have led to its resuscitation, the two workmen already mentioned being the only persons present at the time.

Mr. Mackay, curator of Trinity College botanic garden, stated that while in the neighbourhood of Killarney he was informed that an extraordinary species of large "black frog" existed in considerable numbers there; supposing he was about to witness a new variety of the species, he proceeded to open an old wall, where he found several full-grown toads. This fact, opposed as it is to the general disbelief of their existence in Ireland, occasioned a considerable sensation.

A member stated that there existed two distinct varieties of the toad in England; one so active as to run about with the rapidity of a mouse, and the ordinary animal known by that name. The former variety is distinguished from the latter by a yellow line down the back, and two spots on the anterior of the body.

As we are upon Irish business—for surely toads and frogs nearly concern the faith and belief of that country—we may here mention another opinion rather whimsically illustrative of the national ideas. In Dublin, about the middle of the week (the people all greatly pleased with the bustle of the Association, and

the better informed anticipating much benefit from the meeting, not merely to science, but to the general interests), one worthy in the street "convenient to the college" thus addressed his comrade. "I say, Paddy, this *meeting* is a grand thing intirely, and sure it is going on mighty sweet and peaceable." "Yes, sure it is," replied Pat; "but bide a bit. By my sowl it's impossible that such a many at a fair can part without a fight!" The assembly, notwithstanding this prediction, it will be seen from our account, dispersed in peace, and without a single head being broken.

And when we consider the numbers congregated, this must appear rather surprising in Ireland, while to the friends of the Association it suggests other considerations. To us it seems too evident that the growing accession of multitude must impair the utility and actual working of the scientific machinery; and, indeed, unless some means of better arrangement can be devised and carried into effect, will, at no great distance of time, destroy the institution. The majority of lookers-on have already clogged the wheels materially; and both the Edinburgh and Dublin meetings have felt the ill consequences of having to provide for the amusement of audiences little connected with the pursuits of knowledge, and only requiring to be entertained by popular displays. At Edinburgh, in the evening meetings, this was carried to greater lengths than on the present occasion, but still much of real efficiency was neglected in Dublin for the sake of the Rotunda exhibitions. Thus, for example, one of the most important features of the Association was all but abandoned; and the *resumé* of the business transacted in the Sections so slightly noticed as to be of no value whatever. At the best of times enough has not been done in this respect, and we would humbly suggest that it should be placed on a more instructive footing. Either of the secretaries, or the chairman of each Section, might, without much trouble, keep an ample note of its proceedings as they occurred, and at night read these memoranda for the general information of the members, who, it must be recollected, can be at only one place at a time, and know nothing of what has been done elsewhere.

To remedy the latter inconvenience in some measure, might not some of the Sections meet at different hours in succession, instead of all sitting together at the same period? It is true the whole could not be so disposed, but the principal might be so divided.

And again we must repeat our advice with regard to the issue of bulletins every morning, stating the papers and subjects which are expected to occupy each Section on that day. Difficulties, we believe, stand in the way of this proposition. Communications received at the last moment supersede others set down for discussion, &c.; but even were it only to enforce more regularity in members who have information to lay before the meeting, it is desirable not to allow delays in presenting them, which are so injurious to the general arrangements. In one case, at this meeting, a gentleman attended three days to hear a question in which he was much interested, and which stood on the list each day, and was disappointed by the intervention of other and later matters. On the fourth morning it was disposed of before he was aware that it was coming on. *Er uno disce omnes.*

Another defect may be mentioned, the application of a remedy to which would, we think, eminently improve the "march" and usefulness of these annual assemblages. In the first place,

however, we may remark on the outrageously vaunting tone of several of the leading speakers, from whose language the world might fancy that this Association was not only immortal, being established on a basis of unbounded strength, extent, and stability, but that it actually had accomplished every thing which could be desired by the most sincere and zealous lovers of science and truth. Now, we are warm friends of the Institution, and sanguine expectants of the good results it is calculated to produce; but we cannot think it yet deserving of the extravagant encomiums in which the parties to whom we refer are so apt to indulge. If it were already perfect, and had done so much, there would be no room for amendment, and very little occasion for its continuance. But we are of opinion that a very sensible improvement might be made, if the visiting members, however eminent in their various pursuits, occupied less of the stage, and were content to figure less continually and more beneficially in the public arena. Were they to call forth more of the talent, and collect more of the local data from the places where the meetings are held, and then to supply the comments and correct the errors, which their great information and experience would enable them to do, their practice would be infinitely more advantageous than their performing nearly the entire drama themselves, and often but repeating one year what they had told the year before, and the year before that. We would earnestly hope, that whenever we assemble henceforward, more pains will be taken to elude every species of observation and intelligence which the quarter of the country can furnish, bring out its young and unobtrusive talent, and be content with supplying correctives for present mistakes, and food for future co-operation in advancing the interests of science, and with them the prosperity of the Association. At this meeting too little of Irish contribution was called for; and many very able natives, full of practical matter, were condemned, by the course pursued, to sit as silent listeners in the Sections, while very common-place and trite subjects wasted both the time and the patience of the auditories.

Having offered these observations in the spirit of love and regard for the Institution, we shall for this Number conclude with a brief abstract of the Sectional proceedings on Friday, not already reported.

Section A.—Mathematics and Physics.—Professor Apjohn made a communication on the determination of the dew point. He established his plan by experiments so clearly, that his instrument is likely to become the general hygrometrical standard.

A memoir of Professor Challies on the simultaneous vibration of cylindrical tubes, and the air contained in them, was read by Professor Hamilton, as secretary of the Section.

Professor Wheatstone made a communication on the various mechanical constructions to imitate the human voice; and exhibited his ingenious philosophical apparatus, composed of a sound-box, with a bellows attached to one end, the frustum of a cone with the base outside, and keys inside the box, to the other; by pressing the wind through the bellows, and fingering the keys with one hand, the other being applied to the box of the frustum of the cone, it was thus enabled to utter intelligibly the words "papa," "mamma," "thumb," "plumb."

Professor Whewell brought forward his model of a new anemometer, contrived, not only to show the direction of the wind, but also its

intensity, with a view to the correct ascertainment of the quantity of disturbance in any given time in the superincumbent air. The machine is also self-registering by means of a spring pencil acting upon a cylinder. The contrivance seems exceedingly simple, and is considered likely to lead to definite and practical results.

Captain Sir John Ross alluded to the means adopted by him during his last voyage to register the direction of the winds; their velocity, combined with the state of the weather, the barometer and thermometer; from observations as accurately made as circumstances would admit of, every half hour.

Professor Lloyd gave an admirable elucidation of the observations made by him and Captain Sabine on the magnetic dip, and its intensity in different parts of Ireland. At the south-east point of the county of Waterford there was exhibited the least dip; the greatest was on the north-west point of Mayo or Donegal. In Limerick the dip was 71°; in Dublin it was less; it increased towards the north-west, in the direction of the magnet-pole, 71½°. Armagh was about 71°15'; Strabane and Enniskillen nearly the same. The line of the dip was 71°. An interchange of needles was made between Captain James Ross and Captain Sabine, by which their respective observations would be made to correspond.

Professor Hamilton explained his views as to varying in orbits, improving upon the system of La Grange.

Mr. McCullagh offered a beautiful generalisation of planetary status.

Mr. Kane offered some observations on the interference of sound.

The Section then dissolved.

Sub-section A.—Mr. Hodgkinson detailed some experiments in reference to the collision of beams and piles, and the elasticity of timber under circumstances of collision.

Mr. Mallet read a paper on the fracture of bars of cast iron.

Mr. Ettrick submitted a model of an astronomical clock, more perfect in its compensation, and independent of the motion of the pendulum.

Mr. Pritchard exhibited an improved microscope.

Mr. Grubb made some able observations on an improved model for mounting an equatorial, adopted by Mr. E. J. Cooper, M.P.; and Mr. Cooper bore testimony to the excellence of the instrument, as also to the talent and perseverance of Mr. Grubb in his scientific improvements and inventions.

Mr. Stevelly produced an improved barometer.

Capt. Denham made some interesting observations upon the effects of vibration upon iron railways, and especially where they passed over tunnels.

Section C.—Geology and Geography.—Professor Whewell explained his views respecting heat in the production of geological phenomena.

Mr. Murchison and Professor Sedgwick gave a description of the geological characters of the slate country of Wales coming after the coal formation, and a great extent of rocks and fossils, not previously examined.

Professor Jacob entered into an explanation of some fossil madreporas found in the Queen's County.

Several other communications were made, and the Section was dissolved.

Professor Griffith in the evening, at the Rotunda, mentioned that the Wollaston medal had been awarded to Professor Agassiz.

Section E.—Anatomy and Medicine.—The proceedings opened by a paper from Doctor O'Beirne, explanatory of his peculiar views of the functions of the bowels, and giving some additional cases in corroboration of the accuracy of his published work.

Dr. Osborne made a most important communication on the effects of cold in the human body. He gave a detailed explanation of the injurious effects of this agent on the lungs, stomach, and skin, shewing the mode of its operation in the production of disease. He alluded to the fact that the influence of cold in the body has been a subject too much overlooked, and shewed that the observations on this agent, hitherto made, have had more reference to scientific objects, than to the benefit of the health of mankind. Dr. Osborne described an ingenious instrument by which he can test the relative temperatures of air or water, in different states of motion and of rest, and shew their effects under such modifications on the health of the human body. From a table of experiments, instituted by him, it appears that the cooling influence of these fluids is in proportion to the rapidity or slowness of their motion. Dr. Osborne anticipates that the difference in the degrees of salubrity of different climates will be found to depend on such circumstances, and that, by the application of the instrument invented by him, the degrees of salubrity may be ascertained or predicted. It was suggested by one of the members of the sectional committee to appoint a committee to make further investigations respecting this theory.

Surgeon Hutton gave a report of a peculiar case of disease of the brain, attended with idiocy, and congenital dislocation of the hip joint.

Dr. Handyside of Edinburgh stated a case of a similar nature, corroborating the views, and establishing the importance of the case described by Mr. Hutton.

Surgeon Adams read a paper on aneurism by anastomosis. He described the different kinds of this singular affection, and illustrated them by numerous rare and beautiful drawings, taken from cases which had occurred in this city, both in his practice and in that of other eminent surgeons. This paper created great interest; and a conversation on the subject of it followed, in which many curious and important facts were elicited. The Surgeon-General, Surgeon Read, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Professor Harrison, Dr. Handyside of Edinburgh, Dr. Grenville of London, Dr. Houston, and others, joined in the discussion.

A foreign member of the Association introduced to the notice of the Section Mr. Harrington's patent electricier, (?) which he described as being useful in the cure of certain painful affections of the body. It is in the form of a plaster, consisting of two parts of powdered zinc and one of silver, stuck together by a solution of five parts of shell lac and one of borax, in hot water, spread thinly on linen.

Dr. Handyside of Edinburgh gave an abstract of a paper which he held in his hand, containing numerous and important observations and experiments on the respective powers of the lymphatics, lacteals, and veins, in carrying on the phenomena of absorption from the surfaces and integral structures of the body. Dr. H. gave a clear and eloquent summary of the conclusions he had arrived at, but, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, did not wish to detain the Section by an attempt to read the whole paper, and referred the

examination of its merits to the consideration of the committee. It was here announced that the business of the Section had come to a close, upon which

Professor Harrison rose, and, after a laudatory speech, moved a vote of hearty thanks to those medical gentlemen who had on this occasion come to Dublin, and who, by their scientific communications and great attention at the meetings of this Section, had contributed to render it one of the most creditable and instructive of which the British Association could boast.

Dr. Graves seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Professor Alison, in the name of the non-resident medical gentlemen of the Association, expressed in warm terms the great gratification and pride which he experienced at so happy, so fruitful, and so creditable a termination to the labours of the Medical Section on this occasion; and assured the meeting, that his preconceived notions of Irish hospitality were far more than realised by the result of his experience in this his first visit to Ireland.

A resolution of grateful thanks, seconded by Dr. Granville, was put from the chair, and carried with acclamation.

Section F—Statistics. The first specimen of the grand map of Ireland, viz. of Templemore, in the county of Londonderry, presented by the Lord Lieutenant, was exhibited. It is on the largest scale, and appeared to be the very perfection of surveying and mapping. Unqualified praise was justly bestowed upon it; and, when the whole country shall have been laid down on a similarly extensive and minutely instructive scale, it must point the way to vast and certain improvements in Ireland:—a consummation devoutly to be wished; but which ignorance of the actual features and condition of the country has hitherto rendered impracticable, and the best meant efforts worse than nugatory.

ANTIDOTE TO ARSENICAL POISON.

WE mentioned some time ago, that Doctors R. W. Bunsen and A. Berthold, in Göttingen, relying on experiments made on animals, recommended oxyhydrate of iron as an antidote to the poison of arsenic: their experiments were confirmed by Soubeiran, Miquet, Monat, and Leseur, at Paris. Dr. Buzorini, physician of the bailiwick at Chingen, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, has proved the efficacy of this remedy, in a medico-legal case, on two persons poisoned with arsenic. One of them, a woman fifty years of age, had taken half-a-drachm, and her son, twenty-four years old, a scruple of white arsenic, after both of them had, besides, repeatedly taken smaller portions, administered to them in their food several days before, and when medical aid was not immediately at hand. Yet the symptoms of poison were quickly allayed in a few hours after the oxyhydrate of iron was administered; that on the following day they were both out of danger; and now, a fortnight having elapsed, they are perfectly well.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR SEPTEMBER. The zodiacal constellation Virgo is peculiarly distinguished this month with a numerous assemblage of the bodies of the solar system; the Sun enters it on the 16th day; the Moon on the 21st; Venus about the same time is near β Virginis; Mars and Saturn near to the bright star Spica Virginis, and Mercury not far distant; the planetary bodies will, however, be either invisible or indistinct in the solar rays. On the morning of the 28th, Venus will ap-

proach, so as nearly to eclipse α Virginis, a very interesting conjunction; but it will require a good telescope and sharp vision to perceive it: the approach will occur about the time of the rising of the star and planet.

The minor planets are not in favourable positions for observation.

Jupiter is the most splendid object in the heavens soon after midnight, and during the winter will mingle its brilliant rays with the bright stars in Orion, Taurus, and Gemini. 10^d in conjunction with 2 α Geminorum; difference of latitude 11'.

Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter.

	D.	H.	M.	S.
First Satellite, immersion	3	14	7	15
	10	16	0	44
	19	12	22	52
	26	14	15	33
Second Satellite, immersion	24	14	26	53
Third Satellite, immersion	22	12	32	56
	29	13	32	43
emersion	29	16	32	16

Uranus continues in a favourable situation for observation. 1^d in conjunction with ϵ Aquarii; difference of latitude 31'.

Halley's Comet.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that this interesting body is now added to our record of "Celestial Phenomena." Halley's Comet *does* exist, is returning, and, notwithstanding the misgivings of some astronomers, has been perceived, and affords sufficient indication that its appearance will be much more illustrious than had been anticipated. It was first seen at Rome on the 5th August, and has since then been observed in this country: it is true, merely a faint glimpse has been obtained, but quite sufficient to intimate its return, and establish its identity,—moving so near its predicted path, as to justify feelings of triumph at another distinguished achievement of astronomical science.

The Comet will continue under circumstances of visibility for a considerable time. Inferior telescopes may be able to detect it in a few days. Towards the close of September, if not before, it will be sufficiently remarkable for unassisted vision. Early in October it will present an exceedingly interesting appearance; if not attractive by its brilliancy, yet its rapid motion will be most remarkable: it may then literally be traced in its travels from star to star. At that time it will be circumpolar, and admit of long-continued observations on its physical structure. Towards the end of October it will probably become invisible. The Sun will be totally eclipsed on the 20th of November (visible principally from Africa). It would certainly be a most interesting circumstance, should the Comet be visible during the obscuration. The Comet will then be near the planets Venus and Mars, also the fixed stars Antares and β Scorpii,—all of these will be in the neighbourhood of the totally eclipsed Sun.

After its departure from the northern hemisphere, and subsequent to its perihelion passage, the Comet, on emerging from the Sun's rays, will be seen, probably towards the close of December, by the astronomers at the southern observatories, who will be able to observe the circumstances of its retreat from the Sun. In ascending towards the northern hemisphere in the spring of 1836, it will be too far off from the Earth to be seen, excepting perhaps as a nebula, gradually fading away to reappear in the year 1910, and become an object of interest and speculation to another generation.

Deplford.

J. T. BARKER.

FINE ARTS.

Parliamentary Inquiry into the State of the Fine Arts, &c.

Letter II.

MY DEAR SIR,—Among the subjects that have particularly deserved the attention of the committee, copyright and public museums have been conspicuous: the deficiencies of the first and the advantages of the last are universally acknowledged. The effects of the present laws on copyright appear to have woefully limited the employment of artists of talent in our superior manufactures; and, indeed, in many, particularly castings in silver, bronze, iron, plaster, as well as carving of every sort, the activity of those who make a profession of pirating ingenious productions has become irresistible. One manufacturer declared that he would immediately lay out three or four hundred pounds if he could be informed how his property might be protected; otherwise he should give up his intentions entirely. It has also been shewn that we are absolutely unable to get up works of art in bronze, and that even in silver the manufacturer cannot afford to expend on the design more than one-and-a-half per cent of the whole outlay, whereas ten times that amount would be expended with safety, if we enjoyed protection equal to that afforded by the French tribunals; and men of talent, such as Bacon, Flaxman, and West, would again be employed by, and enrich, the Wedgewoods and Rundles of the day. The quality of the work would improve in proportion, and the demand increase accordingly; so that in a very few years fifty times the present amount might be paid to artists for their valuable labours. It is not a little amusing to listen to the complaints by employers of the exorbitant charges of designers on the one hand, and the lamentations of the artist over his reduced remuneration on the other. The following anecdote exemplifies the case, and its truth may be depended on:—An eminent silversmith applied to an artist to execute for him a number of designs of various sizes and subjects, requesting him to state what he would require for the whole. The artist ventured to name a sum, which the silversmith assured him he could not afford in a case of speculation where the risk was great. At his leisure, the artist carefully calculated the labour and time required, in order to determine whether he could make any reduction in the demand, and, to his surprise, discovered, and afterwards convinced the silversmith of the fact, that constant application to the order could not have enabled him to obtain fifty pounds a-year by it! Thus neither complainant was wrong.

Various remedies have been suggested for the security of copyright. Some suppose that the system of Chancery injunction, as it is resorted to by the Manchester manufacturers of printed cottons, is sufficient. In answer to this, it may be said, that in cases where some knowledge of art was required, the injunction has not been allowed; besides, the remedy, though often effective between wealthy men, is absolutely useless where one or both parties happen to be poor. In one case, a poor man cannot prudently claim an injunction at all, as it must lead to ruin, if the defendant be either an obstinate rich man or too poor to pay costs. Again, imagine Sir Francis Chantrey or Mr. Westmacott suing for an injunction against an Italian boy for hawking or casting a fac-simile of James Watt or George Canning! The general opinion appears to be in favour of a central board and corresponding local boards,

composed of competent persons representing the interests of artists and manufacturers, whose duty it would be to register all objects deserving protection, and to award fines in case of infraction. Whether their power should be unlimited or final in all cases may be doubted. Moreover, it has been supposed that this board ought to possess the power of determining, at the time of registration, the duration of the copyright on the particular article, and of compelling the party protected to affix the date of the registration to every article so protected: but it is evident that, if a principal object of this regulation is (and of that there can be no doubt) to inform the public of the actual protection and the period of its expiration, instead of the period of registration, which is comparatively unimportant, the date at which the article in question is to become public property should be stated: for this knowledge cannot be obtained otherwise, if objects are, in proportion to the magnitude of the design and other circumstances, to have a longer or a shorter protection.

Leaving the agreeable subject of the advantages of museums to a future occasion, I shall conclude by an account of the comparative advantages of French and English protection to original ideas. A few weeks ago a well-known case of copyright was tried in the court of Common Pleas: the purchase of five different prints, spurious copies of the plaintiff's designs, was proved. The damages awarded were fifteen pounds: but mark—it was understood that the expenses were one hundred. It is supposed that in France the case would have been the very reverse; that the expenses would have been under fifteen pounds, and the award one hundred. It may in this country be worth the lawyer's while to advise such proceedings; but the man of genius cannot afford to claim an uncertain protection at such odds. "They," certainly, "manage these matters better in France."—I am, &c.

AN ARTIST.

PALL MALL GALLERY.

This Gallery (adjoining the British Institution) is one of the few exhibitions of works of art which remain open at the present season of the year. We looked into it the other day, and were much pleased with its contents. Among the works by which we were most struck were, a *Magdalen*, by Guido; a study, said to be the original, for Titian's celebrated *Peter Martyr*; a small but spirited copy of Rubens' *Last Judgment*; a bold and sweetly coloured Murillo, the subject *Youthful Angels bearing a Mitre*; two fine *Landscapes*, by G. Poussin; *The Introduction of James II. at the Court of Louis XIV.*—a remarkably curious picture, painted by Rutil, the president of the Academy at Hesse Cassel, and lately sold, as we understand, to the Earl of Ailsa; Sir Joshua's *Resignation*; *The Lock*, by Turner, in a style very different from his present gay and florid manner, and reminding us strongly of the deep, mellow, and harmonious tones of Rembrandt's "Windmill;" a charming *Virgin and Infant Christ*, by Vandyck; *Fruit*, by Lance, &c. &c.

The object of the proprietor of this Gallery is to create a permanent establishment for the exhibition and sale of pictures and drawings, not excluding those which have been previously exhibited in other Galleries: and the director, Mr. Davison (himself an able and well known artist), expresses a confident hope that he shall be able to obtain for artists, at a very moderate rate of commission, a perfectly remunerative price for their works; and, at the same time, to afford to collectors such an opportunity of

selection and fair dealing as has never before been presented to them.

MR. NIXON'S MONUMENTAL GROUP.

We had the pleasure, on Thursday last, of assisting (as our friends on the other side of the Channel term it) at the private view of a fine monumental group in marble, by Mr. Nixon (whose contributions to the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy we have repeatedly noticed with commendation), which is about to be put up in the church at St. John's Wood. It consists of a representation, in *alto-relievo*, of three daughters of a gentleman of the name of Gillespie; aged, respectively, fourteen, twelve, and seven; all of whom died within the short space of two years. The great beauty of this work lies in its freedom from affectation, its tenderness of expression, and the simplicity and purity of its composition and execution. Mr. Nixon has in his *atelier* several other productions of much merit; especially an *Infant Moses*, in marble; miniature models of the Seasons, from his chisel, which ornament the grand staircase of Goldsmiths' Hall; a bust of our old and valued friend Mr. Holman, the traveller; and a model in clay of a wolf and a heron, than which we never met with a more characteristic and spirited display of animal strength and ferocity.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

British and Foreign Dogs. From original Drawings; engraved in the line manner, on copper, by W. R. Smith; with Literary Illustrations by W. H. Harrison. No. I. Jennings and Co.

Of the plates in this first number—with the exception of the vignette in the title-page, which is a highly animated representation of "Breaking Cover"—we have spoken in a former Number with the praise which is their due. They are spirited, characteristic, and beautifully finished. The literary portion of the number, which is partly original, and partly derived from various sources, is pleasing and interesting. We subjoin the illustration of the plate of "The Bloodhound."

"The peculiarly fine scent of this animal was resorted to by our ancestors for various purposes; among others, for the recovery of game, which, having been wounded, had escaped from the hunter, and for the detection of felons; on which latter account there was a law in Scotland to the effect, that whoever obstructed the progress of these ministers of justice in their pursuit of a criminal, should be deemed accessories to the crime. They were much used in the wars of Wallace and Bruce. The portrait which we now present is that of the celebrated bloodhound, Proctor, of which we have been favoured with some interesting particulars by Mr. Sawyer, one of the keepers of Richmond New Park. Proctor was one of a couple of these animals, a male and a female, presented to Mr. Sawyer's father, from the breed of a gentleman in Norfolk. The male was much fiercer than the female. At about nine months old, these dogs, or rather whelps, Proctor and Countess, were continually tracking, by scent, the labourers employed on the premises, and would hunt them on every opportunity. In illustration of the propensity, or faculty, from which the bloodhound derives its appellation, it is recorded of Proctor and Countess, that they were uniformly more fierce when the butcher came to the house; and, on occasions on which the keeper had been killing deer, Proctor, although usually under command, became so highly excited, that he would

fly at every stranger who approached him. Proctor was once borrowed by Mr. Sawyer's brother, the park-keeper of the Duke of Bedford, but the visit was nearly fatal to the animal; since, having been employed in taking red deer, an old stag inflicted a wound on his chest which had well nigh proved mortal. He, however, recovered, and, while at Woburn, a butcher in the neighbourhood solicited the services of the dog in tracing some stolen sheep. Proctor succeeded in discovering them, after a pursuit of some miles, slaughtered, and concealed in a hedgerow. This feat effectually prevented a repetition of the offence during the dog's stay at Woburn. Mr. Sawyer describes the note of Proctor as being peculiarly deep and beautiful, and distinguishable at a great distance. He adds, that he thinks he could always detect a difference in the tone when the animal was excited by the smell of blood. Proctor was about twenty-nine inches high."

Jennings's Landscape Annual.

The last volume of this beautiful Annual was devoted to Granada; of the next volume, Andalusia will be the subject. We have seen a specimen of the plates—"The Cathedral of Malaga," from the accomplished pencil of Mr. D. Roberts; and can justly speak of it with high admiration.

The Articles of Magna Charta, under the Seal of King John. Copied from the original in the British Museum by J. Netherclift.

A FINE specimen of lithographic writing; and appropriately published at a moment when charters of all kinds are undergoing so strict an investigation. It is surrounded by the arms, designed on the authority of Thomson, in his "Essay on Magna Charta," and richly emblazoned, of the twenty-five barons, who were elected to enforce the observance of all that is contained in the document.

Portraits and Memoirs of the most Illustrious Personages in British History. By Edmund Lodge, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, F.S.A. Third Edition. No. LXXX. Harding and Lepard.

FREQUENTLY as we have noticed this splendid publication, we cannot allow the completion of the third edition to pass without again recording our unqualified admiration of the manner in which both its literary and its pictorial character have been maintained throughout. There is no work of the kind, in any country, which can for a moment be placed in competition with it.

The Life and Works of William Cowper. Saunders and Otley.

WE have before us the graphic illustrations of the seventh volume of this edition of Cowper's works. They consist of a pretty vignette view of "East Dereham," and a characteristic portrait of "Cowper's Mother." There are few who, in gazing at the resemblance of a long-deceased parent, might not justly exclaim in the affecting words attached to the last-mentioned plate:—

"O that those lips had language! life has passed
With me but roughly since I heard thee last."

Outlines from Coleridge's Ancient Mariner. Designed and Lithographed by Frederick Thrupp, Sculptor. Colnaghi and Co., Pall Mall East.

POEMS of the character of "The Ancient Mariner," are not well-calculated for graphic illustration. The vague and undefined images which so powerfully affect the imagination in

the text, lose much of their beauty and charm when they are embodied in distinct and tangible shapes. Apart from this consideration, we think that Mr. Thrupp has shewn great energy, and skill in composition, in these outlines.

ORIGINAL POETRY. THE ROSE AND THE LILY.

In the garden of Eden, fair Nature's first bower,
The source of the world, where our sorrows
begun, [flower,
Grew a rose of full beauty, the queen of each
That opened its breast to be kiss'd by the sun.

The harebell, carnation, and violet blue,
Did bow to its sceptre—acknowledge its
reign;
And all, save the lily, were constant and true—
But she held the rose in contempt and
disdain.

She would not obey it, nor humble her pride,
To pay homage to one of a parent so mean—
The child of a thorn! and she could not, beside,
See a shadow of reason in calling her queen.

Our first mother, Eve, chanced to hear the
dispute, [the day;
As among them she strayed in the heat of
The rose then requested that she would confute
The pride of the lily, and make her obey.

But the lily, demurring, preferred a soft plea,
That she'd settle the feud and the question
decide;

And faithfully promised contented to be
In aught that her wisdom should make her
abide.

Said Eve, "All are free, and I do not see how
I can give unto either the title you seek,
But thus—that the lily be queen of my brow,
And the rose reign in triumph as queen of
my cheek."

They both were content—in harmonious bliss
They have each kept their station with beauty
and grace;

And man hath delighted, from that day to this,
To see them so blended in woman's sweet
face.

DELTA.

MUSIC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

La Verginella è simile alla Rosa.
Pio. Cianchetti.

VERY beautiful indeed; but, we fear, fit only
for such as Signor Rubini, to whom it is dedi-
cated. We should consider it no small punish-
ment to be obliged to learn and to sing the
five pages. As the German flute-player said,
"Who's to find de wint, I wonder!"

Moribunda; a Ballad. The Words by W. M.
Praed, M.P. Composed by Mrs. Onslow.
Mori and Lavenu.

WE scarcely like to find a fault in this sweet
and touching ballad, with which we have been
so delighted; but we think, having three verses,
and the time being *andantino*, a slight variation
in the accompaniment might render it less
monotonous.

DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA.

ON Monday the *Old Oak Tree* was produced at
this Theatre with the greatest success. It is a
drama of much interest, from the pen of, we
believe, Mr. Raymond, and is founded on the
remarkable escape of Latude from the Bastille,
in 1766. It was, and we may add is, capitally

acted, Serleplaying *Latude*; Wrench, *Florville*;
O. Smith, *Mouchard* (a spy); and Miss P. Hor-
ton, the constant *Mariette*. The minor parts
were well filled by Messrs. Tilbury, M'lan, F.
Mathews, Sanders, &c. Miss Novello, and Mrs.
Griffiths. The scenery, painted by Messrs.
Tomkins and Pitt, is extremely good, especially
the "Prison Chamber of Latude," and the
"Merchant's House at Amsterdam." The
house was full, and seemed quite satisfied with
the *Old Oak Tree*. It was announced for
every evening by Wrench, amidst the most
deafening cheers.

Dibdin's opera of the *Quaker* was revived on
Wednesday, with Phillips for *Steady*; Wilson,
Lubin; and Gillian, Miss F. Healy; when almost
every song was *encored*. Among the novelties
is the exchange of Miss Healy for Miss Somer-
ville in the *Mountain Sylph*, which is a decided
improvement; and we cannot pay the former
lady a higher compliment than that she draws
a bumper half-price. The band is now led by
Mr. Loder, and the improvement is visible;
the overture to *Masaniello* being *encored* every
night, is a proof of this; and if a continual
variety, an excellent company, and a liberal
management, deserve support, there is no place
of amusement more worthy of it than the
English Opera House.

VARIETIES.

The Comet.—The weather has been un-
favourable since Monday morning for observa-
tions of the newly arrived comet. Sir James
South divides with Dr. Hussey the honour of
the rediscovery in this country. No one, how-
ever, will be disposed to dispute with the
former his prior right to every hair of the
comet's tail. Notwithstanding "the miserable
mounting of his object-glass" (which to a philo-
sopher of his temperament must, indeed, be
exasperating), Sir James deserved to be suc-
cessful, as certainly the first observer in this
country. It is understood that the comet has
not yet been seen by the astronomers at the
Greenwich Observatory.—Halley's comet has,
also, been seen from the Observatory at Paris,
faint, but increasing in apparent magnitude.

The Yaguarundi.—This beautiful species of
felina, known to naturalists only by the descrip-
tion given of it by Azara, in his travels in
South America, has been brought for the first
time to this country, and arrived last week in
the Louisa Bailey, from Guiana. It belonged
to Mrs. Alboua, and has been presented by her
to the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Its general
form and character strongly resemble those of
the puma, but having the limbs more slender
in proportion to its size, the head more pointed,
the strength of the jaws and teeth proportion-
ably less, and the tail one third of the animal's
own length. The colour is a deep gray, pro-
duced by each hair being ringed alternately
with black and white. It is an inhabitant of
the deep recesses of the forests of Paraguay
and Guiana, climbing trees readily, and prey-
ing upon monkeys and small birds; but will
boldly attack large quadrupeds. Its possession
will form a valuable addition to our knowledge
of the history of this genus of animal.

Judicial Wit.—"Take off your hat, man,"
cried Lord Abinger to an Amazon, in a riding-
dress, who appeared as a witness in the *Nisi*
prius court of a certain county town, during
the present assizes. "I'm not a man," replied
the indignant lady. "Then," said his lord-
ship, "I'm no judge."

Pompeii.—The Naples' journals mention two
new and interesting discoveries at Pompeii,

viz. an entire bath, exactly resembling those of
modern times, and a four-post bed, with the
feet and posts of inlaid wood.

Earthquake.—An earthquake of considerable
violence has been felt at Savannah-la-Mer,
Jamaica. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Potato-smoking.—It is stated in a French
journal that the skin of a potato is so excellent
a substitute for tobacco, that the most expe-
rienced and fastidious smokers are unable to
detect the difference.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

An interesting volume, entitled "Recollections of the
Private Life of General Lafayette," is about to be pub-
lished by Messrs. Galignani, of Paris. It is written by
his friend and surgeon, M. H. Cloquet, who was fur-
nished with the materials by Lafayette himself. An
English edition, translated under the eye of the author,
will be published in London on the same day the original
will appear in Paris.

Mr. Tilt, the publisher of the "Comic Almanac," in-
tends some addition to the number and variety of that
class of publications which the repeal of the stamp has
given rise to. Among others, will be *Vox Populi*, Poor
Richard's Almanac, with Portraits of Public Characters,
&c.; Almanac for the Table, &c. &c.

Among the novelties for the forthcoming season we
have to announce a new work, to be called the English
Annual; two volumes of which have already appeared;
but the whole of the editions have been exported to America
and the Continent.

Travels and Adventures in Eastern Africa, by Nathaniel
Isaacs, Esq. are nearly ready.
The Rev. Hobart Caunter, B.D. author of the "Oriental
Annual," is engaged upon a new series of the "Romance
of History," which will contain the romantic annals of
that truly interesting country—India.

The same gentleman is preparing a second series of his
Sermons for immediate publication.

A History of the Conquest of Florida, by Theodore
Irving, Esq. dedicated to his Uncle, Washington Irving,
Esq. will be published in a few days.

The concluding volumes of the Memoirs of Mirabeau
and Talleyrand are just ready.

A volume of Sermons, by Richard Whately, D.D.
Archbishop of Dublin, is in the press, and shortly will be
published.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

A Treatise on Hydrocephalus; or, Water on the Brain,
by Wm. Griffith, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.—An Address to the
Archbishops and Bishops on the Internal Discipline of
the Church, by a Low Churchman, 8vo. 1s. 6d. sewed.—
Twelve Sermons, by Rev. J. Bagge, M.A. 12mo. 5s. 6d.
cloth.—Land of Visions; or, Glimpses at the Past, Pre-
sent, and Future, post 8vo. 8s. 6d.—Indian Sketches;
taken during an Expedition to the Pawnee and other
Tribes, by J. T. Irving, Jun. 2 vols. post 8vo. 14s. 6d.—
Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History, Vol. III. post 8vo.
10s. 6d. bds.—Instruct, Employ; don't Hang them; or,
Ireland tranquillised without Soldiers, by J. P. Kennedy,
8vo. 7s. bds.—Toasts and Oddities, by H. Heath, 4to. 24
cold. Plates, 21s. cloth.—Heath's Oddities, 4to. 24 cold.
Plates, 21s. cloth.—The Act for amending the Poor-Laws,
by J. Archbold, 3d edition, 12mo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Paracelsus
(a Poem), by Robert Browning, 12mo. 6s. bds.—Sunday;
a Poem in Three Cantos, by the Author of the "Mechanics"
Saturday Night, 8vo. 2s. 6d. sewed.—An Essay on
Transubstantiation, by a Country Divine, 1767, with
Preliminary Dissertation, by T. Stephen, 2s. cloth.—A
new Dictionary of Music, by W. Wilson, Esq. 12mo.
7s. 6d. cloth.—Tremordyn Cliff, by Frances Trollope,
3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. bds.—The Scottish Tourist's
Steam-Boat Pocket-Guide, 32mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1835.

August.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday .. 13	From 54 to 74	30.02 .. 30.08
Friday .. 14	... 48 .. 72	30.13 .. 30.14
Saturday .. 15	... 41 .. 77	30.12 .. 30.09
Sunday .. 16	... 57 .. 76	30.09 .. 30.11
Monday .. 17	... 59 .. 76	30.18 .. 30.19
Tuesday .. 18	... 53 .. 76	30.22 .. 30.18
Wednesday 19	... 82 .. 79	30.13 .. 30.07

Winds variable, N.E. prevailing. Generally calm.
A very few drops of rain on the afternoon of the 16th ult.:

also a few drops on the morning of the 17th.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.
Latitude .. 51° 37' 33" N.
Longitude .. 3 31 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been requested by Messrs. Colnaghi and Co.
of 23 Cockspur Street, to say, that an injunction, which
was in an advertisement in this and other journals, stated
to have been obtained against them, restraining them
from using the above style or firm, was obtained *ex parte*,
and has since been dissolved by the Vice-chancellor, with
costs.

ADVERTISEMENTS, Connected with Literature and the Arts.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT EXHIBITION.

BRITISH INSTITUTION,

FALL MAIL.
The Gallery, with a Selection of Pictures by Ancient Masters, with nearly one Hundred Portraits of Distinguished Persons in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, in Enamel, by the late H. Bone, Esq. R.A., is open daily, from Ten in the Morning until Six in the Evening, and will be closed on Saturday, the 29th instant.
Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s.
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.
The Classes, both for the regular and occasional Students, will RECOMMENCE on THURSDAY, the 1st of October next.
Rhetical School.—The Autumn Course of Lectures and Demonstrations will begin on Thursday, the 1st of October next, with an Introductory Lecture by Professor Daniell, F.R.S., at Three o'Clock, P.M.
W. OTTER, M.A. Principal.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL IN BATH.—

To be disposed of, with immediate possession if required, on moderate terms, an old established Classical School in Bath. Satisfactory reasons can be given for the retirement of the present proprietor.
Applications (post paid) may be addressed to Mr. Duffield, Royal Union Library, Bath.
The Advertiser wishes to place out an intelligent lad, about 17 years of age, who is a good writer and accountant, as an Apprentice (in doors) to an occupation requiring energy and activity.

The edition for 1853.

BARBER'S ISLE OF WIGHT.

"The plates are faithful representations of beautiful objects well-executed, and accompanied with historical and descriptive matter, so complete as to render this a valuable and useful guide-book to the famed 'Garden of England.'—*Monthly Repository.*
"We have frequently noticed this work, and have now only to say that it is complete, and forms one of the most elegant and beautiful of the illustrated books of the present day."—*Lit. Gaz.*
"Barber's Isle of Wight has been more than once noticed in the Dispatch as admirable specimens of the romantic scenery of the above delightful retreat. They are now publishing by Simpkin and Marshall, complete in one handsome volume, with explanatory letter-press. Visitors should avail themselves of the opportunity of possessing this accurate and beautiful guide to all that is worth seeing in the island. The elegance of the engraving can hardly be surpassed: they do infinite credit to Mr. Barber."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

Published in Oporto by the Author; and for him in London by J. Dickinson, New Bond Street, Part I.

PORTUGUESE SCENERY, with

Illustrative Notes.
By JOSEPH JAMES FORRESTER.
India Proofs, 12s. 6d.

PORTRAIT OF LORD BYRON.

On the 1st of September, 1853, will be published, A PORTRAIT OF LORD BYRON, from the original Painting in the possession of his Sister, the Honourable Mrs. Leigh, and is the only Engraving from that Picture. In the letter attached to the Engraving, Lord Byron writes, "I prefer that Portrait to any other that has been done of me by any artist whatever." It is intended as an addition to the works already published relating to the life of the noble Poet, being the last Portrait he sat for in England.
Printed by G. G. and J. G. Proofs, 7s. 6d.
London: Published by F. G. Moon, Printer to the King, 30 Threadneedle Street.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Collection of Books,

By MESSRS. SOUTHGATE AND SON,

AT THEIR WEEKLY SALE-ROOMS,

No. 22 FLEET STREET,

THIS DAY (SATURDAY),

Including

Wiltshire's Richmondshire, 2 vols.; Neal's Westminster Abbey, Imperial folio, 2 vols.; Chambers's Civil Architecture, by Gwilt, 2 vols.; Inwood's Erection at Athens; Philosophical Transactions, 1784 to 1820; Britton's Architectural Antiquities, 5 vols.; Supplement to Encyclopaedia Britannica, 6 vols.; Transactions of the Geological Society, 6 vols.; Philosophical Transactions, straggled, 10 vols.; Taylor's Botany, 2 vols.; Evelyn's Sylva, 2 vols.; Milton's Works, Westall's Designs, 3 vols.; Baury and Leight's European Scenery; Buffon's Natural History, by Wood, 12 vols.; Gull's Pampian, 3 vols.; Evelyn's Memoirs, 5 vols.; 2 vols.; Waverley Novels, 40 vols.; Lantz on Painting, by Roscoe, 6 vols.; Milner's Church History, 4 vols.; Muller's Ecclesiastical History, 6 vols.; Horne's Introduction, 4 vols.; National Portrait Gallery, 5 vols.

Modern Novels in Quires, Stationery, Engravings, &c.

May be viewed, and Catalogues had at the Rooms.
* Money advanced on Books, and Valuation of every Description of Property made for the payment of the Probate Duty, &c.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL MEMOIRS.
Vol. VIII. in 4to. is now published, price 30s. by John Weale, No. 59 High Holborn.

Of whom also may be had,
The Royal Astronomical Society Notices of their Proceedings, in 2 vols. 8vo. price One Guinea.

For the Use of Schools.

In 12mo. price 7s. 6d. bound, the 3d edition, revised and

EXCERPTA ex VARIIS ROMANIS

POETIS qui in Scholis rariis leguntur.

Lucretio,	Seneca,	Martialis,
Catullo,	Lucano,	Juvenalis,
Propertius,	V. Flaccus,	Ausonius,
Tibullus,	S. Italico,	Claudianus
Persius,	Statius,	

Notulis Illustrata, quas elegit
JOHANNES ROGERS PITMAN, A.M.
Venetus apud J. G. et P. Livingston, in Cœmeterio
Paulino, et Vice dicto Waterloo Place.

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY, VOL. XII.

In small 8vo. with Frontispiece, price 6s.

SCRIPTURE BIOGRAPHY.

Second Series.

By the Rev. R. W. EVANS, M.A.
Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.
Livingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Lately published,
The First Series. With Frontispiece. 6s.

Previous Volumes of the Theological Library:—

1. History of the Church in Scotland. By M. Russell, LL.D. 2 vols. Portraits, 12s.

2. History of the Reformed Religion in France. By E. Smedley, M.A. 2 vols. with 14 Portraits, 18s.

3. Consistency of the whole Scheme of Revelation with itself and with Human Reason. By P. N. Shuttleworth, D.D. 6s.

4. Lives of British Divines. By C. W. Le Bas, M.A. With Portraits.—1. Wiclif, 1 vol. 6s.—2. Abp. Crammer, 2 vols. 12s.—3. Bp. Jewel, 1 vol. 6s.—(The Life of Abp. Laud is in preparation.)

In 2 vols. 12mo. price 14s. boards.

A COURSE OF SERMONS for the YEAR.

By the Rev. CHARLES GIRDLESTONE, M.A.

Vicar of Seale, Staffordshire.
London: Printed by J. G. and J. P. Livingston, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall; and sold by J. H. Parker, Oxford; and H. C. Langbridge, Birmingham.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

1. Twenty Parochial Sermons. First Series. 2d edition, 12mo. 5s.

2. Twenty Parochial Sermons. Second Series. 2d edition, 12mo. 5s. And all his other Works.

In 8vo. price 10s. 6d. boards, the 2d edition of

PAROCHIAL SERMONS.

By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, M.A.

Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, and Fellow of Oriel College.
Printed for J. G. and J. P. Livingston, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall; and J. H. Parker, Oxford.

Of whom may be had,

The Second Volume, on the Festivals. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Also,

The Ariens of the Fourth Century; their Doctrine, Temper, and Conduct, chiefly exhibited in the Councils of the Church, between A.D. 325 and 381. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

NEW WORKS,

Just published by Richard Bentley, 6 New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to His Majesty.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

TREMORDYN CLIFF.

By FRANCES TROLLOPE.

Author of "Domestic Manners of the Americans," "Belgium and Western Germany," &c.

II.
In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portraits of Don Carlos and Zumalacarraguy.

The Career of Don Carlos,
Since the Death of Ferdinand VII.
By his Aid-de-Camp, the Baron de los Valles.

III.
Tales of the Ramad'han.

By J. A. St. John, Esq.

Author of "Egypt and Mohammed Ali," &c.
"These stories display an extent of imaginative power that renders the narrative no unworthy rival of Schæherazade."—*Athenæum.*

IV.
A Steam Voyage down the Danube.

With Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, and Turkey.
By Michael J. Quin.

Author of "A Visit to Spain," &c.
In 2 vols. post 8vo. price 12s.

"The Journal of a very intelligent traveller on a route where few of his errant countrymen had preceded him."—*Morning Herald.*

V.
New Work, edited by Lady Dacre.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

Tales of the Peerage and the Peasantry.

By the Author of "The Chaperon."

The tale of the "Hamshire Cottage" will take rank with the very best fictions in our language."—*Athenæum.*

VI.
A Summer Ramble in Syria.

With a Tartar Trip from Aleppo to Siamboul.
By the Rev. Vere Monro.

In 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates, 24s.

"A book full of information and entertainment."—*Morning Herald.*

Completion of Britton's Worcester Cathedral.

HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

No. III. Medium 4to. 12s.; imp. 4to. 20s.;

The Volume complete, med. 4to. 11. 18s. bds.; imp. 4to. 31. 3s.

Next month will be published, the Third Part of
Britton's Architectural Dictionary; and the
concluding Part may be expected in the course of the ensuing
season.

London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman;
and the Author, 17 Burton Street, Tavistock Square.

Price 5s.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S PROSE

WORKS, Vol. XVII.: containing Periodical Criticism,

Vol. I. (Poetry).

Printed for Robert Cadell, Edinburgh; and Whittaker and Co. London.

Of whom may be had the preceding Volumes of this Series:
The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, 9 vols.
Lives of Dryden and Swift, in 2 vols.
Lives of Novelists, in 2 vols.

Also, price 3s. each, with Vignettes after Turner, Pocket
editions of:
Paul's Letters, in 1 vol.
Chivalry, Romance, the Drama, in 1 vol.
Border and Provincial Antiquities, in 1 vol.

The Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Marmion.
The Lady of the Lake.

With Sir Walter Scott's Introductions of 1830, various
Readings, &c.

Price 1s. bound, and gilt leaves,

THE REV. W. LISLE BOWLES'

Little Villager's Verse-Book: consisting of Short Verses
for Children to learn by heart, in which the most familiar images
of country life are applied to excite the first feelings of humanity
and piety.

"It is something to put such a book as this into the hands of
children."—*Vide Fraser's Magazine for June.*
"This is a new edition of one of the sweetest and best little
publications in the English language."—*Literary Gazette.*

Preparing for publication, by the same Author,
St. John in Patmos; or, the last Apostle: a
Sacred Poem, from the Revelations, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Ancient Missionary of Chilli: a Poem;
Founded on the History and Description of the Scenes of South
America. 12mo. 6s.

Also,
A Second Series of the Little Villager's Verse-
Book. 18mo. 1s.

Published by James Bulcock, 16 Hamilton Place, New Road;
and Simpkin and Co. Paternoster Row.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL for September

contains the following, amongst other Papers:

1. The Governor-Generalship of India.

2. Indo-Grecian Antiquities at Manikyalia.

3. Reminiscences of a Returning Indian.

4. Trial by Jury in India.

5. Flowers from a Grecian Garden.

6. Steam-Navigation to India.

7. Cave-Temples in India.

8. On the Extension of the Chinese Empire.

9. Estate of Mackintosh and Co.

10. Poetry by a Hindu.

11. Miscellaneous.

12. Critical Notices, &c. and the latest Asiatic Intelligence.

Wm. H. Allen and Co., 7 Leadenhall Street, and to be had of all
Booksellers.

Post 8vo. price 8s.

THE LAND OF VISION; or, Glimpses of

the Past, Present, and the Future.

London: J. Hatchard and Son, 187 Piccadilly.

DEAN PEARSON'S MEMOIRS OF SWARTZ.

The 2d edition enlarged, 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. in extra cloth.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF REV. CHRISTIAN FREDERICK SWARTZ;

to which is prefixed a Sketch of the History of Christianity in India.

By HUGH PEARSON, D.D. M.R.A.S.

Dean of Salisbury, Author of the "Life of Buchanan."

London: J. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly;

Of whom may be had, by the same,

"Sermons, Preached before the late King."

8vo. 12s. boards.

12mo. 4th edition, price 6s.

CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE.

Contents.

1. In the Object of Life.

2. In the Rule of Life.

3. In his Intercourse with the World.

4. In the Condition of Life.

5. In his Sorrows.

6. In his Joys.

7. In his Death.

By the Author of "The Listener," &c.

London: J. Hatchard and Son, 187 Piccadilly.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

Daily Readings. Passages of Scripture selected for Social Reading, with Applications. 12mo. 6s.

Price 4s. 6d. half-bound in morocco, gilt leaves,

RAINBOW SKETCHES, in Prose and Verse.

By JOHN FRANCIS.

Author of "Sunshine or Love for Ladies."

London: Joseph Thomas, 1 Finch Lane, Cornhill.

"The poetry is satirical and bantering; the prose is also for the most part of a lively kind, and remind us of the 'Sketches on Fashion and Fashionables,' which enriched the pages of the *New Monthly* in its best days."—*Spectator.*

In 8vo. price 4s. sewed,
SOME CONSIDERATIONS on the
 POLITICAL STATE of the INTERMEDIATE
 COUNTRIES between PERSIA and INDIA, with Reference to
 the Project of Russia marching an Army through them.
 By E. STILLING, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.
 Whittaker and Co. Ave Maria Lane.

A NEW WORK IN FRENCH, FOR SCHOOLS.
 In 12mo. price 3s. 6d. plain; 4s. 6d. with Plates,
ITALY: being an Abridgement, in French,
 of Madame de Staël's "Corinne," containing a Description
 of the Antiquities of Rome, an Account of Naples, Pompeii,
 Vesuvius, &c.; and a Delineation of the Manners, Customs, and
 Literature of the Italians.
 Whittaker and Co. Ave Maria Lane.

Price 1s.
A FAREWELL SERMON, Preached at
 the Parish Church of Carshalton, Surrey, on Sunday,
 August 9th, 1855.
 By the Rev. CHARLES CATOR, M.A.
 late Rector of that Parish.
 Also, by the same Author, price 3s. each,
Five Letters on the Necessity of a National
 Church, addressed to Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
 London: Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster Row.

In post 8vo. price 5s. cloth boards,
CONSIDERATIONS respecting the
 TRADE with CHINA.
 By JOSEPH THOMPSON,
 Late of the East India House.
 London: Wm. H. Allen and Co. 7 Leadenhall Street.

ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA.
 In 4to. price 17. 1s. boards, Part XLII. of the
ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA.
 TANA; or, Universal Dictionary of Knowledge, on an
 Original Plan; comprising the twofold advantage of a Philo-
 sophical and an Alphabetical arrangement; with appropriate
 Engravings.

* * * This large and very comprehensive work is now rapidly
 drawing to a close, and is expected that about Eight more Parts
 will complete it. In the arrangement into volumes the follow-
 ing are perfected, viz.—In Pure Sciences, Vol. I.; in Mixed and
 Applied Sciences, Vol. II. and III.; in History and Bio-
 graphy, Vol. I. II. and III.; in the General Department, which
 comprises the new English Lexicon by Mr. Richardson, a Dic-
 tionary of Science, and a Gazetteer, Vol. I. to IX. There is also
 a distinct volume, of which two parts out of three are published,
 viz. Part XXXIX. and XLI. of the whole work, comprising a full
 Account of the Machinery and Manufactures of the Kingdom,
 illustrated by nearly 100 Plates. The Third Part will be ready
 during the present year, and the volume may be procured
 distinct from any other portion of the Encyclopedia.

The Third Volume of Mixed Sciences, just completed, contains
 the following subjects, with 75 Plates:—Figure of the Earth,
 Meteorology, Architecture, Sculpture, Heraldry, Numismatics,
 Poetry, Music, Painting, Engraving.
 London: Printed for Baldwin and Cradock; J. G., and F.
 Rivington; J. Duncan; B. Fellows; Suttaby and Co.; E.
 Hodgson; J. Dowling; H. I. Hodgson; G. Lawford; T. Lay-
 cock; J. Fraser; W. Mason; James Richardson; J. Bohn; T.
 Altman; J. Bain; H. Dixon; J. Bryant; S. Johnson; H.
 Hodgson; J. H. Parker, Oxford; and J. and J. T. Deighton,
 Cambridge.

In fcap 8vo. price 1s. in boards,
THE FUDGES IN ENGLAND; being a
 Sequel to the Fudge Family in Paris.
 By THOMAS BROWN, the YOUNGER, &c.
 Author of "Two Penny Post-Box," &c. &c.
 London: Longman, Rees, Orme, and Co.

No. II. for September,
THE CONSTITUTIONAL MAGAZINE.
 The Lords; their Position and their Prospects—Old Bache-
 lers; their Domestic and Personal Peculiarities—Love at Water-
 ing Place. No. I.—Heads and Hearts—The Canada; their
 fitness for Emigration inquired into—Fate of the Hand-Loom
 Weavers—With many other important Papers—Literary Reviews
 for August—and Index of new Books received during the Month
 (—to be continued Month).
 A. J. Valpy, M.A. Red Lion Court.

THE MAGAZINE OF DOMESTIC
 ECONOMY.
 Contents of the September Number:—Woman in Domestic
 Life—In-door Economy—Miscellaneous Recipes—Baking Bread—
 Management of Poultry—Gardening Operations—Popular
 Medical Observations—Quarter-day (Forms of Agreement)—
 Hints to Omnibus Riders—Monthly Diary—Steam Packet List—
 Tides—Falconry—No. II. The Aerial Ship—Correspondence—
 Markets, &c. Price 6d.
 Orr and Smith, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row;
 where Nos. I. and II. may be had.

THE COURT MAGAZINE for
 September, contains a splendid Portrait of the Countess
 of Blessington, an Engraving of Castle Howard, the Seat of
 the Earl of Carlisle, from a drawing by William Daniell, Esq.
 R.A.—and Two Figures of Female Costume. The Literary
 Contents are:—
 1. Memoir of Countess Blies—6. London Letters to Country
 Cousins.
 2. Recollections of Charles Ma- 7. Remarkable Escapes of a
 thews.
 3. Howell and James. 8. Castle Howard.
 4. Rival Demons. No. 5. 8. The Foster-Mother's Curse.
 The Court—Reviews—and Varieties of the Month.
 Edward Churton, Public Library, 26 Holles Street.

In 8vo. sewed, price 6s.
FRITHIOF'S SAGA; or, the Legend of
 Frithiof.
 By ESAIAS TEGNER.
 Translated from the Swedish.
 "This is a great poem."—*Sax.*
 "This work is eminently entitled to public favour."—*Lit. Gaz.*
 London: A. H. Baily and Co. 33 Cornhill.

In 1 vol. fcap 8vo. price 6s.
MODERN ANTIQUITY, and other
 Poems.
 By the late Rev. C. C. COLTON,
 Author of "Lacoon," &c. &c.
 "They possess all the originality of thought, all the boldness
 and force of expression for which Mr. Colton's "Lacoon" is re-
 markable."—*New Monthly Magazine*, Aug. 1855.
 London: A. H. Baily and Co. 33 Cornhill.

3d edition 5s. with Plates,
ON PILES, HEMORRHOIDS, &c.
 Practical Treatise, illustrated with Plates and addi-
 tional Cases.
 By S. MACKENZIE, Surgeon,
 73 Lamb's Conduit Street.
 Shewing a safe and efficient Cure without Pain, and avoiding the
 dangerous Operation by Excision or Ligature.
 Sold by J. Churchill, Medical Publisher, 15 Princes Street,
 Soho; and T. Hurst, 65 St. Paul's Churchyard.

In 8vo. 6s. boards,
THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY and the
 ESTABLISHMENT OF CHRISTIANITY; Two Dis-
 courses on Public Occasions, with Illustrative Notes, and an
 Appendix.
 By the Rev. JOHN CLARKE CROTHWAITE, M.A.
 Of Trinity College, Precentor's Vicar of the Cathedral of Christ
 Church, Dublin.
 London: James Duncan, Paternoster Row; and Milliken and
 Son, Dublin.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE, No. LXIX. for
 September 1855, price 2s. 6d. contains:—
 Recollections of Sir W. Scott. I. His Boyhood and Youth—
 Geraldine—A few Words of Advice to Clerks, Shopmen, and
 Apprentices—Gallery of Literary Characters. No. LXIV. with a
 Portrait of Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq.—The Chickens in the
 Corn. By the Fitzick Shepherd—On Ker's Nursery Rhymes and
 Proverbs—The Metropolitan Emigrant. By John Galt—Mind
 and Music. A Melody—The Preservation of the Monarchy and
 Empire—Modern Latin Poets. (From the Front Papers, No.
 XVI.) Chapter II. Casimir Szymanowski, S. Samozaj, Jerom
 Fracastor—Miss F. Kemble and her Critics—Lochead's Daugh-
 ter. A Sketch—Bombardieri in Italy—A plain Question in
 running Verse. What should be done with the Commons?—A
 Letter to Viscount Melbourne. By an English Elector.
 James Fraser, 215 Regent Street, London.

In 8vo. price 12s. boards, the 3d edition of
A PARAPHRASTIC TRANSLATION
 of the APOSTOLICAL EPISTLES, with Notes.
 By PHILIP NICHOLAS SHUTTLEWORTH, D.D.
 Warden of New College, Oxford; and Rector of Fostley, Wilts.
 Printed for J. G., and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard,
 and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.
 Of whom may be had, by the same Author,
Sermons on some of the Leading Principles
 of Christianity. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. each.

ESTABLISHED SCHOOL-BOOKS.
GRAMMAR of the GREEK
 LANGUAGE.
 By AUGUSTUS MATTHIÆ.
 Translated from the German, by E. V. BLOMFIELD, M.A.
 Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.
 5th edition, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged, from the
 last edition of the Original. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.
 By JOHN KENRICK, M.A.

II.
Matthiæ's Greek Grammar,
 Abridged for the Use of Schools.
 By Charles J. Blomfield, D.D. Lord Bishop of London.
 4th edition, revised and corrected,
 By the Rev. J. Edwards, M.A.
 12mo. 3s. bound.

III.
Greek Exercises,
 Adapted to Matthiæ's and other Greek Grammars.
 By John Kenrick, M.A.
 Part I. Declension, Conjugation, and Government: 4 Pro-
 positions. 8vo. 6s.
 Part II. Syntax. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

IV.
Index of Quotations from Greek Authors,
 occurring in the 5th edition of Matthiæ's Grammar. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
 V.
Introduction to the Study of the Greek
 Classic Poets,
 Designed principally for the Use of Young Persons at School or
 College.
 By Henry Nelson Colridge, M.A.
 A new edition, corrected and augmented. Fcap 8vo. 7s. 6d.
 John Murray, Albemarle Street.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.
 Nearly ready, in 3 vols.
THE LINCOLNWOODS.
 By the Author of "Hope Leslie." Redwood, &c.
 Edward Churton, Library, 26 Holles Street.

THE FAMILY LIBRARY.
 On Tuesday, the 1st of September, price 5s. cloth boards,
THE FAMILY LIBRARY, Vol. LIII.
 being Memoirs of the Life and Times of Washington,
 Vol. I. (to be completed in Two Volumes).
 By CYRUS R. EDMONDS.
 London: Printed for Thomas Tegg and Son, 73 Cheapside, and
 may be procured, by order, from every other Bookseller in the
 United Kingdom.

The 3d edition of
The Life of Napoleon, with 15 Engravings,
 price 10s.

MR. COLBURN'S PERIODICALS FOR SEPTEMBER.
 On Monday next will be published,

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
 for September. Principal Contents.
 1. The Gipsy's Ride. By Ningsby.
 2. Weeds and Flowers. No. II. By Barry Cornwall.
 3. Mr. Bulwer's "Disowned," and his Essay on Modern Works
 of Fiction.
 4. The Flying Island.
 5. My Married Daughter. By T. H. Baily, Esq.
 6. The Prison Inquiry. By the "Cluegman in Debt."
 7. Journal of a Residence at Little Piddington. By the Author
 of "Paul Fry."
 8. The Confessions of Shakespeare.

II.
The United Service Journal, and Naval and
Military Magazine, for September.

Principal Contents.
 1. On Promotion in the British Army.
 2. Notices on the Austrian Army. By Captain Basil Hall, R.N.
 3. Oriental Pirates.
 4. Leaves from my Log Book. My Second Trip. No. II.
 5. Sketches of the Cape de Verd Islands.
 6. Visit to the Grotto of Antiparos.
 7. Rough Sketches of Malta and London. No. II.
 Henry Colburn, 13 Great Marlborough Street.

Cheap New Library of Entertainment.
 On the 1st of September, new and cheap edition, beautifully
 embellished by Finden, price only 5s. bound.
 The Second and concluding Volume of
MR. BULWER'S "DISOWNED."

Being the September Volume of
 COLBURN'S MODERN NOVELISTS,
 Which now include the following celebrated Works:—

II.
Pelham; or, the Adventures of a Gentleman.
 By the same Author. 2 vols. 10s. bound.

III.
Lady Morgan's O'Donnel.
 Complete in 1 vol. 5s. bound.

IV.
Tremaine; or, the Man of Refinement.
 Complete in 2 vols. 10s. bound.

V.
Brambletye House.
 By Horace Smith, Esq. Complete in 2 vols. 10s. bound.
 N.B. Either of the above Works may be had separately.
 Published for Henry Colburn, by R. Bentley.
 Sold by all Booksellers.

On Saturday, the 29th of August, will be published,
 Price 7d., a Weekly Newspaper, to be called
THE MINING JOURNAL, and
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
 Conducted by HENRY INGLISH, Esq. F.G.S.
 Editor of the "Mining Review," &c.
 Comprising every information connected with the Mining In-
 terests at home and abroad; together with a Summary of Do-
 mestic and Foreign Intelligence.
 Office, 12 Gough Square, Fleet Street; and may be had of all
 News-vendors.

On September 1st will be published, price 9s. by J. R. Young,
 Professor of Mathematics, Belfast College,
A TREATISE on the GENERAL
THEORY and SOLUTION of ALGEBRAICAL
EQUATIONS, in which are embodied the Recent Researches of
 Budan, Fourier, and Horner; together with a complete Solution
 of the important Problem of the Separation of the Real and
 Imaginary Roots of an Equation under all circumstances; being
 the substance of a remarkable Paper by M. Sturm, à l'Académie
 Royale des Sciences, printed among the Mémoires présentés par
 des savants Étrangers, for 1835.
 J. Souter, 75 St. Paul's Churchyard.

Architectural Library, No. 50 High Holborn.
 Preparing for publication,
THE TRANSACTIONS of the INSTI-
TUTION of CIVIL ENGINEERS.
 In demy 4to. about 350 pages of Letter-press, and from Fifteen
 to Twenty very neatly engraved Plates. Price from One Guinea
 to One Guinea and a Half.
 Engineers and others (who are not members of the Institution)
 desirous of possessing the Transactions, are requested to forward
 their Names (by post or otherwise) to the Publisher, John Weale,
 Architectural Library, No. 50 High Holborn.

LONDON: Published every Saturday, by WILLIAM ARNHEIM
 SCRIPPS, of Number 13 South Molton Street, in the Parish of
 Saint George, Hanover Square, and County of Middlesex, at the
 LITERARY GAZETTE OFFICE, Number 7 Wellington Street,
 Waterloo Bridge.
 Printed by JAMES MOYES, of Number 11 Brook Green, Ham-
 mersmith, in the County aforesaid, Printer, at his Printing
 Office, Number 28 Castle Street, Leicester Square, in the afo-
 said County.